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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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Nizam Dissolves All Hyderabad Delegations

WITHDRAWS COMPLAINT IN CABLE TO U. N.

Denounces Hitlerite Methods Of Razvi

WILL BE ABLE TO ADJUST MATTERS WITH INDIA

HYDERABAD, Sept 23 (A.P.I.) The Nizam of Hyderabad tonight broadcast a statement from Hyderabad Radio announcing that he had dissolved all Hyderabad delegations sent out by the Laik Ali Ministry to Foreign countries, and added: "I warn the Muslims all over the world not to be victims of interested propaganda".

RAZAKARS DENOUNCED

In the course of his broadcast, second in his life-time and addressed to "Leaders and friends of Islamic countries", the Nizam placed before the world "the facts of the Hyderabad situation". He denounced the eight-month-old terror rule of the Razakars and the Laik Ali Ministry, which, he said, had been forced upon him and which had rendered him completely helpless.

The Nizam said: "this group, with Kasim Razvi at its head, had, by methods reminiscent of Hitlerite Germany, taken possession of the State and spread terror among all elements of society, Muslims and non-Muslims who refused to bend their knees to them, committing arson and loot on a large scale particularly on Hindus and had rendered me completely helpless".

"TERROR GROUPS AMBITION"

The Nizam also stated that this terror group had nurtured an ambition to found an Islamic State in which only the Muslims of Hyderabad should have citizenship rights. "In the very nature of things, the Nizam said "Hyderabad whose 86 per cent of population are Hindus cannot possibly become an Islamic State".

"I have no fear from the Indian Union. I know and have always known that the Indian Union is a secular state. I have no doubt that my government, true to its age-long traditions, will be able to adjust matters amicably with the Indian Union."

The Nizam described how this group, despite his desire to arrive at an honourable settlement with India, had got him to reject the offers of the Government of India and how when Indian troops were within 40 miles of Hyderabad City, they had deserted him.

FANATICS STILL OUT OF HAND

Declaring that tens of thousands of these "fanatic outsiders who had been let loose in the State are still out of hand", the Nizam called upon the people of Hyderabad to give the Military Governor, in whose hands the Administration now was, the fullest support in restoring peace.

NIZAM'S CABLE TO U. N.

PARIS, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The Nizam of Hyderabad has cabled the United Nations direct withdrawing his country's complaint against India, it was announced here to-night.

He said the Hyderabad delegation to the United Nations headed by the Hyderabad Foreign Secretary, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung "has now ceased to have any authority to represent me or my State."

The Nizam's cable, dated yesterday said he had addressed the following letter to M. Trygve Lie United Nations Secretary-General.

"This morning I read with surprise in the newspapers that Mr. Zahir Ahmed (Hyderabad External Affairs Minister) stated before the Security Council that no instructions had been received by him asking him to withdraw the Hyderabad case from the Security Council.

On Sept. 18, 1948, I sent a message which was duly communicated to Nawab Moin Nawab Jung ordering him to withdraw Hyderabad's case from the Security Council. I also asked my Agent-General in New Delhi to get in touch with Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung and communicate to him the said order.

COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.

"To resolve all doubts in the matter, I now formally address this letter to you and request you to note that the complaint made by my Government to the Security Council has been withdrawn by me. I would add for your information that on September 17, 1948, the ministry at whose instance the said complaint was made, resigned and I personally assumed the charge of my State.

"The delegation to the Security Council which had been sent at the instance of the said ministry has now ceased to have any authority to represent me or my state."

India's Food Policy To Be Announced Today

NEW DELHI, September 23. (U. P. I.): The Government of India's food policy will be announced tomorrow.

This is expected to include the announcement of gradual re-introduction of control and other proposals for tackling the serious food crisis confronting the country.

Mirza On His Mission

MADRAS, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Hyderabad, arrived here this evening from Bangalore. He leaves for Delhi by plane tomorrow morning to meet the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

"I have no news to give you", Sir Mirza told pressmen on arrival. He added: "I am going to Delhi of my own accord. I have been invited to Hyderabad by the Nizam but nobody has invited me to Delhi".

Sir Mirza expects to leave Delhi for Hyderabad by plane on September 26.

Sir Mirza declined to make any statement as to what he would do in Hyderabad or whether he had any plans.

He added:—"I must first meet the Nizam. How can I know about things without going their".

Mr. S. Aravamuda Iyengar, retired member of the Executive Council, Nizam's Government, was present at the airodrome to receive Sir Mirza Ismail.

Military Governor May Continue For Six Months

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23. (U.P.I.): While discussions relating to the future administrative problems concerning Hyderabad continued in New Delhi to-day, informed circles strongly suggest that present arrangements with Major-General Choudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, as the supreme head, will continue until conditions become perfectly normal in the State. An official spokesman said that it may be six months before conditions returned to normal.

E. Bengal Arrests Indian Official

SYLHET (East Bengal), Sept. 22. (API). One police officer of the Indian Union and three others were arrested by the local police yesterday. They are being detained at the Sylhet Jail under the East Bengal Public Safety Ordinance.

COMMONWEALTH-JAPAN TRADE PACT

LONDON, Sept. 23 (UPA): A trade pact between British Commonwealth nations and Japan is on the point of being concluded inform the United Press of America learned officially today.

MUNSHI ARRIVES IN CITY

Looks Cheerful Though Ailing And Tired

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General in Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay by a Star Line special plane to-day afternoon. He was accompanied by his personal physician, Dr. N. D. Patel, Mrs. Munshi and other members of his family. Though ailing and tired, Mr. Munshi looked quite cheerful and is stated to have stood the two-hour journey well.

Mr. Munshi was carried from the plane in a stretcher to a waiting ambulance car and he acknowledged with folded hands the greetings and floral tributes showered on him by representatives of various institutions in the city and the province who had gathered to welcome him.

Mr. Munshi was immediately taken to his residence at Malabar Hill. Mrs. Munshi stated that he was suffering from para typhoid and that expert medical advice would be sought to diagnose his ailment.

It is stated that Mr. Munshi had a temperature of 103 degrees last night and that it had dropped to 100 this morning when he left Hyderabad.

Among those present to welcome Mr. Munshi were Mr. M. Y. Nurie, B.P.C.C. Vice-President, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakkar, B.P.C.C. Secretary, Prof. Bhooshan, representing Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Mr. Dulrabji Khetani, President of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal and Mr. C. C. Shah, Vice-President of the Maha Gujarat Praja Sammelan.

HEALTH BULLETIN.

Mr. K. M. Munshi's physician, Dr. Nathubhai D. Patel, in a bulletin on Mr. Munshi's health this afternoon said: "Shri K. M. Munshi has been suffering from para-typhoid since September 16, his temperature ranging between 101 and 104 degrees. He stood the air journey well but he is very tired and needs complete rest. He will not be allowed to see any visitors till he recovers".

Mr. Munshi has received a telegram from H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, enquiring about his health.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY ON OCT. 2

The Government of Bombay has declared Saturday, October 2, 1948, to be a public holiday in the Province on account of the Birthday Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

IRAQ DEAL TO TRAITORS

BAGHDAD, Sept. 23 (Reuter): **Shafiq Ades, described as an Iraqi millionaire, was publicly hanged in Basra today after being found guilty of supplying arms and war equipment to Zionists.**

MELKOTE CORRECTS MISSTATEMENTS

Reply To Moin Nawaz Jung's Story At U.N. Council

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): Dr. G. S. Melkote, member of the State Congress Council of Action, here today controverted some of the statements made by Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung at the Security Council meeting in Paris.

The Hyderabad Minister had told the Security Council that Hyderabad Hindus considered themselves as Hyderabadis first and then as Hindus; to prove their non-communal spirit they wore Fez caps; and most of the Scheduled Caste Hindus supported Hyderabad's claim to independence.

Dr. Melkote said in a statement replying to Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung that the Hindus in Hyderabad had always considered themselves as part and parcel of all India. Some of them did wear Fez caps, but that was only "in order to cater to the whims and fancies of their Muslim rulers"; and a few "to escape the orgy of Muslim violence".

No Thanks Giving Services In Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued the following statement:—

My appeal for thanksgiving services on Sunday the 26th, if taken up in Hyderabad, may possibly give rise to difficulties which, at this stage, should be avoided. I, therefore, request that no attempt need be made in Hyderabad to carry out this programme until things settle down to normality in that area".

PRIORITY AND RESOURCE BOARDS

India Government To Examine Development Schemes

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

The Government of India is setting up Priority and Resources Boards immediately.

The Resources Board will examine and report all available resources in the country. The other Board will fix priorities for schemes of development. It will be directed to select such schemes as were likely to yield tangible results within a specified period of time—say two years.

All development long-range plans will have to be postponed for time being till the financial position improves.

Nehru's London Time-Table

NEW DELHI, September 23. (U. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, is leaving for London on October 5 to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London on October 11, it is learnt.

Pandit Nehru will be in the United Kingdom for about three weeks and pay a short visit to Paris after the conclusion of his work in London.

There seems to be no written agenda for the conference but it is understood that the conference will discuss various issues affecting the Dominions including defence, foreign affairs, communications and economic problems.

Pandit Nehru's programme in London will be chalked out by India's High Commissioner's Office there.

TWO BARGES SINK IN ALEXANDRA DOCKS

Olympic Team Held Up By Cyclonic Weather

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Caught in the fury of a heavy gale which started at midday, 2 barges, loaded with nearly a hundred tons of coal each sank this afternoon while they were nearing the entrance of Alexandra Docks.

The vessels which came to grief had hardly any time to be moved to safer anchorage However, the vessels being very near the quayside, the crew of both vessels swam to safety. Port inspector Kellard, who rushed to the scene said that the vessels could only be salvaged when the weather moderates. At present the rough seas are preventing salvaging operations, and the sunken vessels are causing obstruction to ships which are scheduled to be berthed in the Alexandra Docks. Berthing of ships had to be cancelled, while ships in port could not leave their berths.

Another barge which was alongside No. 20 Alexandra Docks sank later in the afternoon. No casualties are reported. A country craft at Mallet Bunder hoisted a signal before dusk. The Port authorities thinking this was a distress signal sent a rescue crew in a launch. From a distance it was ob-

(Continued on Page 7)

NEW DELHI CONFERENCE ON HYDERABAD

State Congress Leader Calls Council Of Action Meeting Today

NEW DELHI September 23. (U. P. I.): Following the return of Mr. V. P. Menon, States Secretary, from Hyderabad last night, high level talks on Hyderabad have begun in New Delhi.

While Mr. Menon met Sardar Patel, last night, he is now in conference with Pandit Nehru, to report his feelings and impressions of the present situation in Hyderabad.

It is further stated that these discussions will continue for a couple of days to explore the best-suited future administrative set-up for the liberated Hyderabad.

Speedy Restoration Of Law And Order

The presence of Swami Ramananda Tirtha and other Hyderabad State Congress leaders in New Delhi at the present moment indicates that the Government of India will have before them definite proposals formulated by the Committee of Action regarding the future political set-up in Hyderabad.

Observers who have returned from Hyderabad State have noticed remarkable and speedy restoration of law and order there. The release of detenues and political prisoners has undoubtedly helped to restore confidence among the Razakar-oppressed people in the State.

Lt.-General Rajendrasinghji, G. O. C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, Mr. H. M. Patel, Defence Secretary and other high officials are also participating in these talks.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, the Hyderabad State Congress leader, is also participating in these talks.

Lt.-General Rajendrasinghji met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning. He also called on the Governor-General of India.

Council Of Action To Meet Today

Swami Ramananda Tirtha had an interview with Sardar Patel this morning and was closetted with him for 40 minutes and acquainted him with the present situation in Hyderabad.

At 8 o'clock he met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and had an hour's talk with him.

He is meeting Rajaji on Saturday.

The members of the State Congress Committee of Action who were conducting the struggle in Hyderabad over one year have been summoned by Swami Ramananda Tirtha to New Delhi for important discussions tomorrow at 1 p.m.

On his arrival in New Delhi Swamiji got into telephonic and telegraphic touch with all his colleagues of the All-India States' People's Conference particularly with Sheikh Abdullah, President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference and the Prime Minister of Kashmir.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha along with his colleagues is expected to fly back to Hyderabad on Sunday, September 26.

The Committee of Action is expected to be converted into the Working Committee of the State Congress.

RAZAKARS ATTACK TRAIN

POONA, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): A party of Razakars in plain clothes attacked a railway train near Zahirabad yesterday but before they could do any damage, our troops reached the scene and overpowered them, after inflicting 30 casualties, reports a Southern Command Communique issued this evening.

The Communique adds that the Razakars continue to be rounded up in all districts of Hyderabad. In Vikrabad, a town west of Hyderabad, several Razakars and State Army personnel in civil clothes have been arrested and the town is now clear of the hostile elements.

More arms of various types have been collected from Secunderabad and adjoining areas.

CLEARING FOR RAIL TRAFFIC

Gulbarga district is being cleared of hostiles and it is expected that the G.I.P. Railway service between Sholapur and Raichur will start soon.

EMERGENCY BUDGET IN OCTOBER?

Reactions To Matthai's Appointment

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The announcement of Dr. John Matthai as Finance Minister has created mixed feelings among local financial circles.

The announcement of 2-1/2 per cent loan at the time of his appointment is believed to be a pointer of future Government policy and it is interpreted that Government will maintain cheap money policy. Though an emergency budget is expected in October. It is believed that Government will cover the deficit through their loan programme rather than resort to new taxations.

PROFIT-SHARING IN SIX INDUSTRIES

Labour To Get Half Of Surplus Profits

SIX PER CENT RECOMMENDED AS FAIR RETURN ON CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (API): The Committee on Profit-Sharing has recommended six industries, namely cotton textiles, jute, steel (main producers), cement, the manufacture of tyres and the manufacture of cigarettes, as sectors in which profit-sharing may be tried in the first instance for a period of five years.

In the textile industry profit-sharing should be tried on an industry-cum-locality basis in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Sholapur. There are no Government undertakings in the sectors recommended for the profit-sharing scheme.

The Committee suggests in its report, which has just been published, that future policy can only be developed in the light of experience gained during the trial period.

EXTENSION OF SCHEME

If the initial experience was not unsatisfactory, the Committee recommends, Government should consider extension of the scheme to other suitable industries.

The Committee on Profit-Sharing was set up to undertake a preliminary expert study of matters such as "fair return on capital employed in the industry, reasonable reserves for the maintenance and expansion of the undertaking and labours share of surplus profits, calculated on a sliding scale normally varying with production".

AGREED CONCLUSIONS

The Committee, with Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary Ministry of Industry and Supply, as Chairman, held its sessions at various times from May 29 to August 1 and arrived at agreed conclusions, embodied in its report, on most of the problems remitted to it. These conclusions will be considered by the Central Advisory Council, which is to be set up shortly in terms of the Industries Conference resolution of December last.

LABOUR'S SHARE

With regard to the question how Labour's share in profits might be related to production, the Committee, after a detailed examination of the issues involved, comes to the conclusions that

It is not possible to devise a system in which Labour's share of the profit could be determined on a sliding scale varying with production, though theoretically it should be possible to devise a formula which would link Labour's share of the surplus profit to the total production of the undertaking in some way.

The Committee adds: "Profits made by industry depend on many factors besides Labour, and to that extent, do not bear any measurable relations to what labour does or does not do. An undertaking in which Labour has performed, its full part might fail to make any profits because of other reasons, while large profits might be made in spite of irregularities or slackness, of labour. Conditions of production vary from industry to industry and from undertaking to undertaking within each industry.

After describing the difficulties of prescribing a normal of annual production, the Committee comes to the conclusion that Labour's share of the surplus profits can only be determined in an arbitrary way and says: "We do consider, however, that once the total share among individual workers should be in proportion to their total earnings in any given previous period. Such a method would link in some measure, individual effort to individual reward. It would encourage regular attendance, and, taken by and large, more attendance normally means more production. Further, wherever basic wages are already on a piece-rate basis—and this largely so in many industries for types of work which are measurable – the total earnings of a worker during a period reflect fairly accurately his contribution to production".

THREE CONSIDERATIONS

The report adds: "All discussions on profit-sharing, in the last analysis, must be viewed from three important angles, viz., profit-sharing as an incentive to production, profit sharing as a method of securing Industrial Peace and profit-sharing as a step in the participation of Labour in management.

The last consideration has largely affected the attitude of labour organisations. But we consider that we are precluded from applying this criterion as it raises political and economic issues outside our terms of reference. On the second point, we think that giving to labour a share on the profits of industry, apart from wages, would create psychological conditions favourable to the restoration of Industrial Pace. This in turn will be an important indirect means of facilitating increased production. On the first point, our view is that by distributing the share of Labour—the total share itself being arbitrarily determined—among individuals in proportion to their total earnings in a preceding period, a measure of individual incentive to Labour for increase production would be provided. While we would repeat that it is not possible to devise a method which would directly link Labour's share of profit with production, we consider that the indirect effect on production would be sufficiently tangible to make an experiment in profit-sharing well worth while".

CHECKS AND BALANCES

Pointing out that the main reason for recommending an experiment in profit-sharing is that it would promote Industrial Peace,

The Committee has provided that the benefits of profit-sharing in any year should be withheld, wholly or in part, from workers or sections of workers who, during that year, participate in a strike declared illegal by competent authority. Similarly, if there is an illegal lockout, "surplus profits "should be computed for the purpose of profit-sharing as if there had been no such lockout.

"Considering the various specific points on which decisions are required in order to formulate an experimental profit-sharing scheme in the selected industries, the report defines capital employed as paid-up capital plus reserves (including all future allocations of reserves) which are held for the purpose of the business.

Reserves in this context will exclude depreciation and will include only these reserves built out of profits on which taxes have been paid.

We consider, says the report, that depreciation should be the first charge on gross profits and reserves should be the first charge on net profits, viz., gross profits minus depreciation, Managing Agency Commission and taxation.

FAIR RETURN FOR CAPITAL

On the subject of fair return to capital the report says, "viewing the question carefully and dispassionately, we have come to the conclusion that a fair return on capital employed in the established industries to which we have recommended the application of a scheme of profit-sharing as an experimental measure, should be that minimum return which will encourage further investment.

We consider, taking all factors into account, that 6 per cent on paid-up capital plus all Reserves held for purpose of the business, would be a fair rate under present circumstances.

After an examination of the extent of Reserves in undertakings in the industries we have selected, we believe that 6 per cent on capital employed, as we have defined the term, augmented by 50 per cent of

(Continued on Page 7)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY
REINTRODUCTION OF TRAINS TO MATHERAN

IT IS EXPECTED that the train service between Neral and Matheran will be reintroduced on or about the 1st October, 1948; the exact date will be notified later.

1585

G.I.P. RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of serviceable empty kerosene oil tins made of bright and white sheets available at 'General' Stores Depot, Lower Parel of this Railway. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Re. 1/-/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 18th October, 1948. 1532

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-2 form (item-rate) based on the Contractors' own design are invited for the work of Steam Power Station (exclusive of structural steel work) at Utran near Surat, estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7,36,000 - and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 P. M. (S.T.) on 3rd November 1948. They will be opened publicly at 11 A.M. on 4th November, 1948, in presence of those tenderers, who desire to be present. A sum of Rs. 7,360 - on account of earnest money should be paid into the Government Treasury. The receipted Chalan and bank reference or Solvency Certificate should be attached to the tender papers. Tenders not accompanied by these will not be considered.

DETAILED plans, and specifications and conditions of contract can be seen in the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on weekdays and 11 A.M. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays upto 30-10-48.

Tenders should be on the prescribed form which along with the copies of plans specifications etc. can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 25 - per set.

Government reserve the right to reject any or all the tenders without giving any reason and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

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(Advertisement No. 37)

INVITES APPLICATIONS from candidates domicile in India or in an acceding State—East Punjabis preferred—on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- not later than the 20th October, 1948, for a temporary (for about five years) post of PROVINCIAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, East Punjab. Women eligible. Age not more than 50 years on 20th October, 1948 relaxable in case of Government servants and candidates with higher qualifications. Candidates should possess a medical qualification registerable by the Medical Council of India and the General Medical Council of Great Britain with post-graduate qualifications preferably in Tuberculosis and higher training in Medicine. At least ten years experience desirable. Candidates with experience of administration and organization preferred. No private practice allowed. Pay: Rs. 450-20-750 plus Rs. 250 - special pay. Advance increments may be allowed to experienced and specially qualified candidates. Further particulars on application.

1570

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA
(Advertisement No. 38)

INVITES APPLICATIONS from nationals of Indian dominion by birth or by domicile or of one of the acceding States—East Punjabis preferred—on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by a treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- not later than the 22nd October, 1948, for the post (on contract for 5 years in the first instance; renewable for similar term if parties agree) of MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, LADY READING HOSPITAL, SIMLA. Only women eligible. Candidates should be M.B.B.S. (Punjab) or have any other qualification recognized by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom or by the Medical Council of India. Candidates with at least 10 years' standing in medical profession with post-graduate qualifications in midwifery and experience of a large women's hospital will be preferred. Age not above 35 years on 31st October, 1948 relaxable in favour of Government servants and up to 40 years for candidates with exceptional qualifications and also to the extent of period of 'War service' in case of War-service candidates. Pay: Rs. 500-30-800. Private practice allowed in accordance with rules contained in the Punjab Medical Manual read with the Schedule in Appendix LIII. Further particulars on application.

1572

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY
EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from nationals of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile for the post of Chief Cashier in the grade of Rs. 275-25-500 Efficiency Bar 30-650 Efficiency Bar-30-800, with Compensatory and House Rent Allowances as admissible under the rules and Provident Fund benefits. Dearness Allowance is also admissible under the rules as long as it is in force. The post is permanent but the selected candidate will be considered as on probation for two years. The starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Knowledge of regional languages viz. Hindi and Gujrati will be an additional qualification.

Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible to apply but a "Declaration of Eligibility" issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment.

AGE—Not less than 30 and not more than 45 years on 1-11-1948.

QUALIFICATIONS — Minimum qualification Matric. Graduates of recognised Indian Universities and specially Commerce Graduates with Banking and legal knowledge and practical experience of Cash work in big Industrial or Banking concerns will be given preference.

EXPERIENCE — Experience as a Cashier in Railway, Government Treasuries, scheduled Bank or in big industrial concerns is desirable.

The selected candidate will have to furnish security of Rs. 50,000/- either in cash or in the form of Postal Certificates, Government Securities, Guarantee Bonds of Scheduled Banks, or National Savings Certificates. He will also be required to join duty immediately after selection and execute a service agreement.

The qualifications and age limit may be relaxed in the case of Government and Railway employees with considerable experience. War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their war service from their age for the purpose of the maximum age limit.

Government including Railway servants are eligible to apply but must do so through the Heads of their Departments.

Canvassing in any form by or on behalf of a candidate will disqualify him.

A candidate who is found to have knowingly furnished any particulars which are false or to have suppressed material information of a character which if known would ordinarily debar him from obtaining employment in Government Service, is liable to be disqualified and if appointed, to be dismissed.

Attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should accompany the application. Each candidate called for examination or interview should bring with him the original testimonials and certificates for inspection.

Candidates should attach a certificate of character from two Gazetted Officers of the Railway or Central or Provincial Governments or a stipendiary Magistrate.

Candidates summoned for interview are expected to defray their own travelling expenses.

Applications in sealed covers giving full particulars regarding qualifications, practical experience, age, present employment and pay and details of posts held in the past and stating minimum salary required should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th October 1948. The cover should be clearly marked "Application for Chief Cashier's post" at a prominent place.

N. S. SEN
General Manager
B.B. & C.I. Railway
Churchgate, Bombay.

1574

G.I.P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender on 25th October 1948 upto 16.30 hrs. for the construction of Bridges, Culverts and side drains etc. on Diversion No. 8 on Bhore Ghats between miles 78.761 and 79.055 South East Line.

2. The form of tender schedule and condition of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. Drawing can also be had at Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 21-9-1948.

1587

B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY
INTERMEDIATE AND THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY & AHMEDABAD

WITH EFFECT from October 1st, 1948, and as an experimental measure upto March 31st, 1949. Intermediate and Third Class return tickets at two single fares will be issued between Bombay and Ahmedabad. They will be issued for travel only between Bombay Central and Ahmedabad and Dadar and Ahmedabad and the period of availability for completion of the return journey will be six days from midnight of the date of issue.

No break of journey or extension of the period of availability will be permitted and refunds will in no circumstances be allowed.

1547

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF VEHICLES AND ANIMALS

MUNICIPAL WHEEL TAX for the third quarter of the year 1948-49 (October to December 1948) falls due on the 1ST OF OCTOBER 1948. Owners of motor vehicles are requested to pay the tax due to the Ward Inspectors of the Assessment and Collection Department or to send the amount direct to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Head Office Fort, Bombay. Their attention is invited to the provisions of Sections 188, 190 and 191 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

As the liability to pay wheel tax goes with the possession of the vehicle, intending purchasers of motor vehicles would do well to varify, BEFORE PURCHASE, WHETHER MUNICIPAL WHEEL TAX ON THE VEHICLES HAS BEEN PAID UP-TO-DATE.

OWNERS OF HAND-CARTS AND BULLOCK CARTS, are likewise liable to pay the tax. They are requested to pay the tax due to the authorities named above and to obtain number plates in token of the payment.

B K. PATEL
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, September, 1948.
(1583)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Technical Assistance Grades I and II, in the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay in the following scales of pay:

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT GRADE I: Rs. 250-10-300-15-450.
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT GRADE II: Rs. 160-10-300.

In addition, Dearness allowance and Bombay House Rent and Compensatory Allowances will be admissible.

2. Candidates should be at least Matriculates and should possess a good knowledge of spinning, weaving or costing of cotton textiles. Persons holding Diplomas of recognised Textile Schools or Institutes who have subsequently gained experience in the cotton textile mills, will be preferred.

3. Applications in the prescribed form with not more than two testimonials should reach the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India (Administration), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on or before 15th October, 1948.

(1569)

UNIVERSITY OF RANGOON
WANTED

(1) One Assistant Lecturer in Civil Engineering.
(2) One Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.

CANDIDATES MUST

(i) be at least 27 years of age.
(ii) possess a University Degree in Engineering or a Diploma of similar standing or have passed the examination leading to Associate Membership of the Chartered Institutions of Civil or Eletrical or Mechanical Engineering and have obtaintd at least 5 years practical experience with Engineering firms of standing;
(iii) be of good physique.

Scale of pay 350-25-700 plus C. L. A.

If selected candidates are non-Burmans, they will be offered 3 year contract.

Applications should reach the Registrar, University of Rangoon, on or before 1st October 1948.

(1414)

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA
(Advertisement No. 36)

INVITES APPLICATIONS on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed Postal Order for Rs. 5/- NOT LATER THAN THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1948, for a temporary (for five years in the first instance) post of EXECUTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Bhakra and Nangal Projects, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile and subjects of Kapurthala, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Patiala, Jind and Bilaspur states. Citizens of other Indian States and Citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the East Punjab Government will be necessary in their case before appointment. Candidates should possess a degree in Electrical Engineering from a recognised college or institute and in addition be Associate Members of the Institution of Engineers, India or of Institution of Electrical, Mechanical or Civil Engineers, London; (ii) have served for at least 5 years satisfactorily with a reputable firm or Government department engaged in the erection or working of Electrical plant, switch gear, L.T., H.T., and E.H.T. lines and (iii) be able to design and erect E.H.T. Transmission line and Sub-station. A degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering and experience on Civil construction works will be additional qualifications. Age not less than 30 and not more than 45 years on 1-10-1948. Pay Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1100-1100-1150. Initial pay according to qualifications. Refugee Officers will receive special consideration and their pay will be fixed according to their status in their previous service. Government servants and women eligible. Further particulars on application. (1571)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the temporary posts listed below in the National War Academy Project Organisation, Poona.

NAME of Post.	No. of Post.	Grade
1. Chief Draftsman	1	Rs. 300-20-500
2. Draftsman Gde. III.	1	Rs. 60-4-120-EB-5-150

plus dearness allowance under the rules as long as it is in force.

Only Candidates satisfying the following conditions need apply before 30-9-48,

QUALIFICATIONS for No. 1— Diploma in Architecture of the Bombay School of Art or its equivalent with at least five years' experience in an Architect's office.

QUALIFICATIONS for No. 2— Intermediate Drawing examination and experience of work in an Architect's Office.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience

Candidates should ordinarily be not more than 30 years of age on 1st September 1948.

W. X. MASCARENHAS
Chief Engineer,
National War Academy
Project POONA.

Address:
No. 11 Wanowrie Barracks,
Wanowrie, Poona.
Dated 17-9-48

1503

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Must. SAIDUNNISSA, daughter of Abdul Rahim has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure (the cess whereof has since been redeemed) together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon formerly known as Jawji Building but now known as Saidunissa Estate situate, lying and being at Chikalwady in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7556 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332, 333, 334 New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 114 and New Survey No. 7026 Cadastral Survey No. 310 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718(1), 3718(2), 3719(1), 3719(2), 3719(3) Street Nos. 22-32, 34, 34A, 34B, 34C, 34D, 34E, 34F, 34G, 36, 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D and bounded on the East by the property of Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd. on the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji, on the North by the property of Banco National Ultramarino and on the South by Chikhalwadi Road.

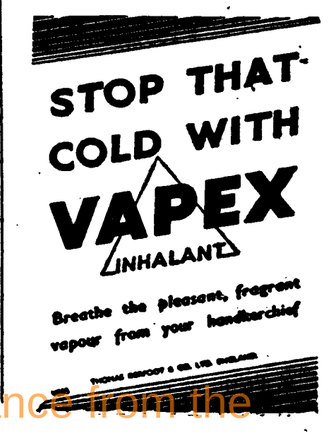
Dated this 22nd day of September 1948.

KANGA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1584

VALUABLE TEA GARDEN SHARES

NORTHERN INDIA TEA ESTATES LTD.—Garden Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union), having 5390.22 acres granted area, 4705 mds. highest Crop obtained & 5000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced share selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary & 6 per cent Tax free Pref. Shares

Apply Sharp to:—
ARYAN PLANTER'S AGENCY
12, Chowringhee Square
CALCUTTA.



AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY LARGE LOTS OF PIECE-GOODS, COTTON YARN, BOLTS, NUTS, LOOSE PAPER, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.

For and on behalf of those concerned and under instructions from the Agents of the Isthmian Steamship Co. M/s. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction on Friday, 1st. October 1948 from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p. m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hay Bunder, opp. Caltex Petrol Tanks, Sewree:— Cases, bales and loose quantity of piece-goods, fents, voil cotton yarn, leather beltings, reflectors, projectors, Electric motors, generators, steel files, bolts and nuts, cine screens, piston rings, galvanised and steel wires, air conditioners wood screws, refrigerator parts, motor parts, large lot of loose papers and carbon black, etc. damaged by steam and/or fire and water. On view. The lot of carbon black is lying at Haji Bunder, near Salvage Sub Depot, Sewree.

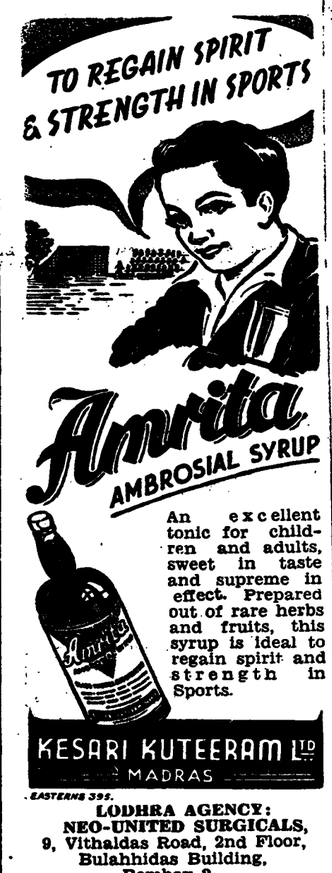
TERMS: 25 p.c. cash deposit and balance within 2 days in our office.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE B.P.T. DOCKS.

In accordance with Sec. 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th September 1948, at 2 p.m. at "C" Warehouse Alexandra Docks: 232 c/s canned fruits and Jam: 50 B|s Old Newspaper: Plastic goods: Colour: Electric Motor Horns: Parachutes: Bidigical supplies: Binding Machine: Saws: Radio sets: Binding cloth: chemical: C. P. goods: Elec. Bulbs: Machinery: Razor Blades: Gum Benjamin: Medical and Elect appliances: cornflour: Hinges: medicine: Synthetic Stores: Aluminium hoops: Torches and Batteries: Macanite etc.

MENESSE & CO.


TO REGAIN SPIRIT
& STRENGTH IN SPORTS
Amrita
AMBROSIAL SYRUP
An excellent tonic for children and adults, sweet in taste and supreme in effect. Prepared out of rare herbs and fruits, this syrup is ideal to regain spirit and strength in Sports.
KESARI KUTEERAM Ltd
MADRAS
EASTERN 395.

LODHRA AGENCY:
NEO-UNITED SURGICALS,
9, Vithaldas Road, 2nd Floor,
Bulahhidas Building,
Bombay 2.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

INCOME-TAX RETURNS PREPARED AND CLAIMS MADE ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS

Local Head Offices
CALCUTTA-BOMBAY-MADRAS
and over 400 Branches and Sub-offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.
London Office
25, Old Broad Street.

CUTCHIS' CRY FOR FOODGRAINS

Villagers Leave 'En Masse'

(From Our Correspondent)
BHUJ, (By Mail):

Wrath of Nature, it seems, has come down on this benighted land of Kutch, where men and cattle suffer terrible plight due to total failure of monsoons. Reports from villages are heart-rending. Leaving their dear cows, buffaloes and bullocks to the care of god, hundreds of villagers daily leave Kutch by land and sea routes, in search of work with bags and baggage, bidding goodbye to their beloved land and cattle which to them are their very life and breath.

Scarcity of food stock is the main grievances of villagers. Food depot has proved inefficient to send the necessary quotas at all villages promptly. Complaints are recorded from villages Lakadia and Kukma and many villages of Nakhtarana, and Bhuj and Anjar and Bhachau talukar that poor people and villagers in spite of offering money do not get grains in villages.

Food officers, it is alleged, seldom move out in villages to see as to what distress villagers are put to.

Many departments are yet in the hands of autocratic officers of Maharaoshree's Regime. They are apathetic towards the new Government.

The Chief Commissioner has already given sanction of rupees four lacs from Kutch Government's budget of the current year, to start at once famine works, pending the India Government's sanction for famine relief scheme of rupees thirty lacs for Cutch. But it is regrettable to note the orders have yet remained on papers, and no actual relief work has started in any part of Cutch

People are losing confidence and n large numbers leave Cutch. If they lose their cattle all will be lost to them, as cattlewealth is their all in all.

HOMEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 20: Last evening Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, Saurashtra Minister of Education and Public Health, inaugurated the Rajkot Ramakrishna Mission's Homeopathic Free Dispensary, a welcome enterprise in Saurashtra.

Swami Bhuteshananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Rajkot, gave a bird's eye-view of the beneficent activities sponsored at Rajkot by the Mission in a spirit of renunciation and service, stressed by Swami Vivekanand, since its inception in 1927. He expressed his great personal gratification at having received financial support from private philanthropists of Bombay and Rajkot and secured the services of highly qualified Calcutta homoeopathic physician. Concluding, he appealed to the Saurashtra Government to loosen their purse-strings in setting the infant institution on its legs, now that the homoeopathic system of medicine had come into its own through the countenance of the popular Government of India.

References were next made by the homoeopathic practitioners to the steady progress made by homoeopathy since its advocacy by Hahnemann about a century and a half ago. The present state of allopathic pharmacology in which great store was set by the multiplicity of vaccines and colloidel preparations of ordinary insoluble metals and substances proved the soundness of the essential tenet of homoeopathy, namely, that the cure of disease was to be effected by drugs which would produce in healthy people symptoms similar to those of the disease to be treated. Its efficacy was only equalled by its cheapness, which made it a supreme medium of rural medical relief in an impoverished country like India, where the cost of living nevertheless rose to more than 300 per cent, as against only 28 per cent in England during the last war.

Summing up the proceedings Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt emphasized the importance of changing the general mind, which had through sheer force of habit learnt to associate the idea of medical relief with the adroit use of the stethoscope and other clinical appurtenances of allopathic therapeutics. The suffering humanity in Saurashtra sorely needed to be educated to an appreciation of the nosodes of homoeopathy, which cured even malignant distempers.

19 KILLED IN PARIS EXPLOSION

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuter): Nineteen people were willed and 100 injured when two army lorries full of explosives collided, exploded and set fire to houses at Laghouat, Algeria, tonight, a French Press Agency report said.

FORMER GERMAN MILITARY CHIEF FOUND 'NOT GUILTY'

MUNICH, Sept. 22 (Reuter): Colonel General Franz Halder, former chief of the German general staff, was declared "not guilty" by a Munich denazification tribunal today.

Refugee Burnt To Death

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 22, (API): A twenty-three year old Sindhi refugee died of burns, received under mysterious circumnstances, in Victoria Hospital on Monda.

It is stated the refugee was entived away on Sunday night by unknown persons and brought to the Freemoson Lodge facing Government house. There. It is alleged, he was stripped and burnt with petrol.

On hearing his shrieks; some military officers who were passing in a car rushed to his help and took him to the hospital where he died the next day.

A Sindhi boy refugee has also been missing from his place for the past 10 days.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGAL Air-Cooled & Comfortable
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m

Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"
Starring
Humphery Bogart, James Cagney.

From TODAY
CITY—LIGHT
MATUNGA BB
Daily 3-15, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
JANAK PICTURES
GHAR GHAR-KI-KAHANI
LEELA CHITNIS, NAYAMPALLI
Also Showing Latest News Reel

GRAND OPENING TODAY

TAJ
GRANT ROAD
4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sun 1 p.m.
Jay Hind Chitra's Brilliant Hit
JEENE—DO
MENAKA, HARISH, SHANTA

STRAND Daily 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15 P.M.
Darryl F. Zanuck presents
Dana ANDREWS
Gene TIERNEY
THE IRON CURTAIN
20th Century
SUN. MORN. Show at 10-30
GREGORY PECK in "KEYS OF THE KINGDOM"
at Reduced Rates.

PLANS OPEN FROM TOMORROW
JAIMINI DEWAN'S Sensational Musical Hit
Directed by
ROOP SHOREY
Starring
MEENA
KARAN DEWAN
KULDIP
Chaman
(IN PUNJABI)
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY FROM FRIDAY, 1st OCT.
A W. I. THEATRES LTD. Release
EXCELSIOR

THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY
DR. MASCARENHAS WILL INAUGURATE
TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
THE TRIUMPH OF YOUTH
(SPORTS PARADE IN RUSSIAN COLOUR)
HAPPY BRIDE
(A MUSICAL COMEDY IN COLOUR)
Added Attraction U.S.S.R. TODAY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6
A DIAMOND Release.
CAPITOL

CONVICTION FOR 'PUGREE' CONFIRMED

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Justice Chinani)

Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukhtankar ..... Appellant (Accused)
vs.
Imperator ..... Respondent

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentenced of two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 passed upon the accused, a former Municipal Corporator, by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, for have accepted a "pugree", and dismissed her appeal.

The prosecution case was that one Dr. S. S. Pai who wanted to start a Nursing Home had, in June 1947, approached the accused for a flat on the first floor of Shantaram House at Walkeshwar Dr Pai informed the police, and on 4th July 1947, Rs 10,000 which she demanded as "pugree" was paid to her in marked currency notes The prosecution alleged that this amount was later on traced to the Bank of India where it had been deposited.

On behalf of the accused it was contended that no link had been established between the marked notes and the persons by whom they were alleged by the prosecution to have been deposited in the Bank to which they had been traced

Dismissing the appeal, Their Lordships stated that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of the accused

With regard to the notice issued against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, Their Lordships stated that having regard to the fact that the accused was a woman 52 years of age, they did not think that the sentence of imprisonment should be enhanced. In Their Lordships' opinion, however, the sentence of fine was inadequate but Their Lordships held that in view of the restriction imposed by Section 439(3) on the revisional powers of the High Court it was not open to them to pass a sentence higher than that which a Presidency Magistrate was empowered to pass viz., Rs. 1,000 by way of fine.

Their Lordships therefore confirmed the conviction as well as the sentence passed upon the appellant by the Trial Magistrate and dismissed her appeal

Mr E. B Ghasvala with Mr K. S. Daundkar appeared for the appellant

The Government Pleader Mr H M. Choksi appeared for the Crown.

RAJKOT. It is understood that Saurashtra Government Secretary, Sjt V T Dahejia is proceeding shortly to take over the charge as Secretary in the Bombay Government Home Department.

ASTHMA (DAMA)
The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose, taken in the night of Sarad full-moon dated 18-10-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA SHRI JANKI SAWA ASRAM
P. O. CHITRAKOT, U.P.

RANJIT'S
JAI HANUMAN
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Ad Booking: 10 to 11-30 and 5 to 6
MAJESTIC

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 6, 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 20, 1367.
Parsi Farvardin 22, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-28 a.m. Sunset: 18-34 p.m.
Hightide 03-12, 14-39. Lowtide: 08-42, 20-58.

Today's Engagement

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Adjourned meeting at 3-10 p.m. special meeting thereafter.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain Public Study Class on the subject of "The Origin of Man" 6-15 p.m. today.

SOCIETY OF MODEL ENGINEERS: Display of technical films, B.E.S.T. Conference Hall, 6-30 p.m. today.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: University of Bombay, Mr. D. P. Milburn will lecture on "Story of Alican Blue", 5 p.m. today. Auditorium, of Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION. Social gathering of the Bombay North Hindustan Scout Association to felicitate Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, on the occasion of his attaining the 60th year today (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at the South Indian Education Society's High School Hall, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga G.I.P

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION: Public meeting at Hira Baug, C.P. Tank, to felicitate Mr. Chandulal S. Shah, President of the Association on his being appointed J.P. and Hon. Magistrate, 6 p.m.

PRAGATI MANDAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER'S SOCIETY LTD.: The first ordinary annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at "Jain Shwetamber Conference Hall" on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. to transact the six items of agenda shown in the circular and to select the control committee.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE: Made special arrangement for ladies of all communities to take advantage of the library which is run at the institutions premises at 129, Nasrulla Building, Abdul Rehman Street. There is a free reading room which is kept open for ladies between 3-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. (except Sundays).

A.-I. EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION: The All-India Exporters' Association Bombay has sent a letter to the Hon. Commerce Minister, New Delhi on the question of "Aolition of Export Duty on Cotton Textiles" in the course of which they states they have been enreavouring all along to prove with facts and figures that the levy of 25 per cent "ad valorem" duty on export of cloth has rendered Indian cloth prices out of International parity and jeopardised her export trade in this major commodity as evidenced by the disappearance of Foreign demand for Indian cloth.

MERCHANTS MEET IMPORT CONTROLLER: The Import-Export Sub-Committee of the Chamber met in an interview Mr. G. R. Kamat, the Chief Controller of Imports, on Wednesday, when discussion took place on several points, including Import Advisory Council, administrative delays, Import Trade Control Bulletin, appeals in case of rejected applications, freely licensed items, and conditions attached to Import Licences, etc.

City Hyderabadis Thank Nehru Government

A public meeting of Hyderabad residents in Bombay was held at Fergusson Road on Thursday evening to thank the Government of India for their successful police action to safeguard the interests of the Razakar-ridden people of the Nizam's State. Smti Lila Kulkarni, and Sjts Dattu-ram, Narayanrao, Subramanyam and Narasayya spoke at length on the various hardship of the State's people most of whom have had to take refuge in Sholapur, Poona and Bombay and hoped that the Nehru Cabinet would make every effort to afford more abiding relief to the sufferers by granting Responsible Government.

The meeting terminated with singing of 'Vande Mataram'.

RAJKOT.— Saurashtra Ministers Jagubhai Parikh and Manubhai Shah went to Bombay to discuss the problem of Saurashtra Port Customs Distribution. For the whole of Saurashtra a Central Institution like Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industries will be formed, it is learnt.

Radio

BOMBAY, Friday, June 24.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Gat Jaunpuri 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 A Hameed Khan 9-0 Azmat Husain 12-0 p.m. Mahila Mandal 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Geet Se Khyal Tak 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 Sundrabai Jadhav 5-15 Jantar Mantar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 J D Charity School Party 6-30 Vijaya Desai 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 J D Charity School Party 7-30 Sujalam Suphalam: Hirakund Yojana Talk in Marathi by R S Deshpande 7-45 Jagruti 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 A Hameed Khan 8-45 For the Universities Talk in English 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Anytring Goes 9-45 A Hameed Khan 10-0 Azmat Husain.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m Mile Jule Gane 5-45 Prithviraj Kapoor 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Sundrabai Jadhav 8-15 Prithviraj Kapoor 9-0 Vijaya Desai 9-30 Sundrabai Jadhav 10-0 Three Darling Daughters 10-15 Ken Mac's Band.

HAMLET IN A HURRY

One of the great qualities of Shakespeare is that he can stand a lot of murdering—and still survive for posterity. An enthusiastic Shakespeare sub-unit of the Theatre Group, Bombay, staged an abbreviated "Hamlet" last week at the St Xavier's College Hall.

In Shakespeare's home country, Sir Laurence Oliver has raised a small squall by the "new look" he has given to this play recently. Obviously, the Bombay Theatre Group were set on interpreting Shakespeare to a not-too-patient audience in their own way. The result is reckless hacking, and, in one or two places, incorrect treatment. And this after the heartening pre-publicity brochure which said they aimed at "combatting dilettantism" and at the "recognition of the inescapable need for artistic honesty", "by devoted study, and assiduous practice". What a fall there was, my countrymen....

Director-producer-actor Alkazi has made a fundamental mistake in his approach to a tragedy that conforms to the highest Greek standards: namely, the adaptation of "Hamlet" as if it were a Sexton Blake crime story. Undignified slap-dash and vulgar incident-creating is a sad fall in Alkazi's usual competence in matters theatrical

THE STATE OF "DIN-MARK"

The one thing that struck me first was the unholy din: the blaring music before every sence which was supposed to raise the "emotional significance of the production" but only left me limp even before the curtain went up, the bawling out of the actors in parts that called for sonorous speech.

An unpardonable infliction was the "green" ghost. There must have been rumblings even in the other world at such a portrayal of a ghost. The voice that accompanied the ghost sounded like the directions barked out by a traffic cop to offending jaywalkers.

Examples of incorrect treatment of the play: the cock does not crow when Laertes (John Reynold) talks to it on his special watch; the dropping of Hamlet's (Alkazi) dagger in the middle of one of the earlier scenes, the dropping of Hamlet's letter to Ophelia (Nergis Cowasji) by Polonius (William Linford) and others too numerous to recount individually. The setting was good, but the costume-resigning could have been better.

DISAPPOINTING CAST

The less said about the dramatic personae the better. Every one was bad, excepting perhaps, Claudius (Hamid Sayani), Horatio (Mark Robinson) and, in patches, Polonius. Alkazi failed miserably as did Mary Sethna (playing Gertrude) and Nergis Cowasji.

It is hard to say such things about all-too-rare Theatrical performances by well-intentioned amateurs in this otherwise dry burg of ours. But Shakespeare and the more weighty plays are obviously beyond the depths of our available talent. Our enthusiasts would do well to remember that the road to heaven is not paved with good intentions.

—V. ANANT

Ticketless Travel On Jhansi Division

As a result of the Special Magistrates Scheme organised on the Jhansi Division of the G.I.P. Railway, 20, 315 passengers were detected travelling without tickets during the three months April, May and June. A sum of over Rs. 79,000/- was recovered by way of excess fare and penalty. During the same period 3,356 cases of unbooked luggage were detected and a sum of Rs. 22,242/- recovered in charges.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 23. (A.P.I.): Yesterday's depression over the Hyderabad State has moved rapidly westwards and emerged into the East Central Arabian Sea off the Konkan. It lies this morning as a deep depression centred about 50 miles west of Harnai. It may intensify into a storm and move west-north-west or north-west. Under its influence the monsoon has been strong in the West Deccan and the Konkan. Rainfall has also been widespread in Malabar and local in the central parts of the country, the North Madras coast, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the West United Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OR 24TH:—Rainfall will be widespread along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and the adjoining parts of South Rajputana and West Central India. Rainfall will decrease in the Deccan and be local in the West Central Provinces, Berar, the United Provinces and the East Punjab. Scattered showers are likely elsewhere.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in the Konkan and commence in Gujarat during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 23. (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 23rd September 1948:—

Abu 85 70 0 56.1 minus 22.3; Ahmedabad 103 84 0 8.2 minus 19.6; Ahmednagar 83 70 1.9 20.9 plus 3.8; Bangalore 78 56 2.7 plus 7.0; Benares 90 80 0 72.7 plus 38.5. BOMBAY 81 76 2.5 63.3 minus 2.3; Calcutta 90 78 0.2 44.4 minus 0.7. Darjeeling 63 54 0.2 71.8 minus 26.8; Dehradun 82 72 0.8 70.0 minus 3.5; Delhi 93 76 0 29.8 plus 8.3; Hyderabad (Dn) 84 71 1.0 — Lucknow 90 82 0 41.7 plus 7.5; Madras 89 75 0.5 11.6 minus 1.9; Mahabaleshwar 68 62 1.0 191.8 minus 54.6; Nagpur 89 76 0.3 33.3 minus 8.1 Ootacamund 61 50 0.1 18.4 minus 6.7; Patna 91 81 0 37.1 minus 1.8; Poona 82 69 1.5 17.8 17.9 minus 0.4; Shillong 76 59 0 69.7 plus 16.8; Sholapur 79

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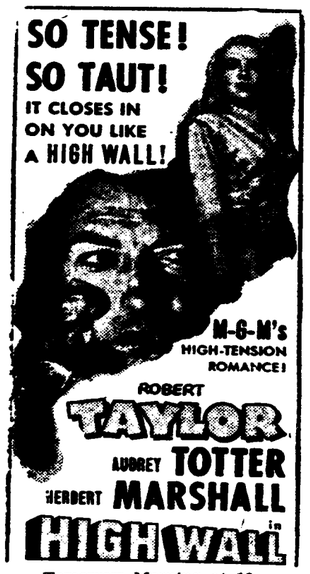

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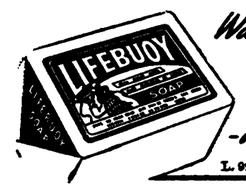

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BOMBAY TEXTILE PROCESSING

Association President's Reply To Critics

Sir,

I have to refer to certain statements made by a Government official published by the 'Times of India' in its issue of the 22nd inst., side by side with the grievances of the textile machine processors under the caption "Bombay's Textile Processing Industry Threatened With Extinction". These statements are calculated to do great harm to the processing industry on the eve of the conference of the Minister for Industries & Supply, Government of India and various Provincial Controllers to be held shortly in Bombay.

I would therefore request you to kindly give publicity to the following refutation in the next issue of your paper:—

(1) IT IS ALLEGED THAT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PROCESSORS WAS FOUND UNSATISFACTORY DURING THE LAST CONTROL PERIOD AND LARGE STOCKS OF UNWANTED PROCESSED CLOTH HAD ACCUMULATED.

PROCESSORS' PROUD RECORD

Evidently the officer concerned has dealt with "processing" in a general sense. Our case is restricted to machine processors only doing processing of cotton textiles by employing elaborate and up-to-date machinery and equipment and excludes other processors, such as hand-dyers, hand-printers, screen-printers and others engaged in cottage industries. The processed cloth produced by the machine processors cannot by any means be said to be of inferior quality to that produced by the mills. The fact that this industry has been carrying on and has flourished during all these three decades in spite of bitter competition from the mills is sufficient proof of the good work it has been doing in the face of such competition. Unfortunately, during the period of control the regular trade channels did not exist and varieties of processed cloth in demand in a particular province found their way into some other province where they were not wanted due to faulty distribution by Government. Every province has its own taste and requirements depending upon varying customs, climatic and economical conditions.

(2) ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS

We come across these in every walk of life. Such elements are rampant in the textile industry also and even in Government offices. If at all there are some even in this industry as alleged, should it be considered sufficient to warrant the liquidation of a well established industry for the sins of a few?

(3) THAT SOME OF THE PROCESSORS MANAGED TO HAVE MORE CLOTH THAN WAS ALLOTTED TO THEM—

Has the Government tried to get at the source of such supplies? If this allegation is correct obviously this must have come through the back-door of the mills. It was the duty of the Government to prevent leakages at the source.

(4) THAT THE INDUSTRY CAN EXIST ON PROCESSING OF HANDLOOM AND POWERLOOM CLOTH—

Apart from the fact that handloom and powerloom cloth cannot feed the huge processing industry, it is well known that such cloth is very costly and its processing will make it prohibitive to the purchasers.

GOVERNMENT'S UNWISE STEP

Finally, it is regrettable that the Bombay Government should sponsor the extinction of the textile machine processing industry which is a well established industry of this province. The Government of Bombay should have considered its duty to foster the industry and to protect it, particularly, when the other provinces have always stood for the protection and expansion of the industries of their respective provinces.

A. S. PADUKONE,
President,
The Textile Processors' Association.

THE WEEK'S FILM FARE

'AN IDEAL HUSBAND'

At The New Empire

A new dramatic critic sat in the stalls of the Haymarket Theatre on January 3, 1895, to watch the first performance of 'An Ideal Husband', the latest play by Oscar Wilde. His name was Bernard Shaw.

In his review the next morning, Mr. Shaw wrote:

"Mr. Oscar Wilde's new play at the Haymarket is a dangerous subject, because he has the property of making his critics dull. They laugh angrily, at his epigrams, like a child he is coaxed into being amused by the very act of setting up a yell of rage and agony. They protest that the trick is obvious and that such epigrams can be turned out by the score by any one light-minded enough to condescend to such frivolity. As far as I can ascertain, I am the only person in London who cannot sit down and write and Oscar Wilde play, at will. The fact that his place, though apparently lucrative, remains unique under these circumstances, says much for the self-denial of our scribes. In a certain sense, Mr. Wilde is to me our only thorough playwright. He plays with everything with wit, with philosophy, with drama, with actors and audience, with the whole theatre".

Alexander Korda's film reproduction of this play, which retains all its freshness after half a century, is faithful and lively. Featured in the film are several top-line stars. Paulette Goddard and Michael Wilding heading a cast of actors like Diana Wynyard, Hugh Williams, and Sir Aubrey Smith the Grand Old Man of the screen. "AN IDEAL HUSBAND" is produced and directed by Alexander Korda in Technicolor which enhance the attraction of the settings. The plot of "AN IDEAL HUSBAND" tells simply of the attempts by Mrs. Cheveley to blackmail Sir Robert Chiltern into supporting a scheme sponsored by foreign diplomats. Sir Robert's struggle between honestly and intrigue, together with his problem of revealing to his wife that he has not always been the model she believes him to be, Mrs. Cheveley's attempts to force Lord Goring to marry her, his ultimate crushing defeat of the fair schemer and Mabel Chiltern's pursuit of Lord Goring to a successful conclusion. This briefly is the outline of the story. Its strength lies in the skilful handling of character and the brilliance of its dialogue.

Paulette Goddard and Michael Wilding in a battle of wits in "An Ideal Husband".

Two Russian Films In Colour

At The Capitol

This week Bombay picturegoers hail a rare opportunity to enjoy two new Russian Films at the Capitol. The first entitled 'The Triumph of Youth' produced in colour, is picturization of the festival in Moscow in which all the different states of the Soviet Union participate. The symetrical formation, the physical feat, and the colourful youths' march offer a treat to your eyes; and the formation of Red Flag and Stalin's portraits by youth is something so dazzling that you have never seen anything like it on the Screen. Here you see the Soviet youth in all his glory. The costumes of Asian States which resemble northern Indian dress add colour to the picture.

The second feature is a full-length romantic film 'Happy Bride' produced also in colour, and embellished with song and dance, set in the background of eighteenth century.

In addition, the programme includes a short 'U.S.S.R. Today' giving vital information about Soviet Union.

This programme will be shown only for a week.

"Kings Row

At The Regal

"Kings Row", film version of the Henry Bellamann novel, at the Regal is the story of young people, struggling to find their happiness against the opposition of circumstance and mis-understanding. The background of the story is the seething undercurrent of small city life, the petty jealousies, the pathetic struggle for survival, the clash of ideas and ideals between individuals and generations. Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings, Ronald Reagan and Betty Field are starred, and the featured cast is headed by Charles Coburn, Judith Anderson, Claude Rains, Nancy Coleman, Maria Ouspenskaya, Harry Davenport and Kaaren Verne.

It is particularly the story of two romances, one between Ann Sheridan playing Randy Monaghan, and Ronald Reagan, as Drake McHugh, and the other a three-way affair first between Robert Cummings as Parris Mitchell and Betty Field as Cassandra Tower and later, after Cassie dies, between Cummings and Kaaren Verne as Elise Sandor. Woven into the intricate tale of these lives and loves is the parcel and pattern of small city doings, the back-fence gossip, the whispered accusations, the high spots of love and sacrifice that go to make up life in an American community. It is however, not merely an expose of the dark places in such a city. The action of the story is dramatic. It is that drama that Henry Bellamann caught so deftly in his novel and which Casey Robinson who wrote the screen play, and Sam Wood, who directed the picture, have preserved with great fidelity.

"High Wall"

At The Metro

A "crime of passion" motivates a taut plot of "High Wall" now showing at the Metro.

From the shock of its opening sequence in which the supposed murderer drives the car containing his wife's body over the side of a bridge, to the tense denouncement in which he escapes from solitary confinement in a prison hospital to prove his innocence by use of a startling narco-synthesis treatment which forces the actual murderer to reveal the truth, the picture is packed with suspense.

The unusual backgrounds of this story many of them giving intimate glimpses of what goes on in prison mental wards its intense realism and the mounting tension as the accused step by step recovers his memory and retraces the clues which finally reveal his to be innocent make "High Wall" a compelling and gripping photoplay. Holding the centre of the spotlight throughout, Robert Taylor portrays a man tortured by uncertainty of his guilt of innocence. He is supported by Audrey Totter as the woman doctor who interests herself in his case for more than purely clinical reasons and by Herbert Marshall in the role of an ambitious publisher who stops at nothing to escape the ignominy of scandal.

Curtis Bernhardt, directing has shown the same resourcefulness and imaginative qualities which made his Joan Crawford picture "Possessed" one of the season's admirable offerings.

A tense moment in "High Wall", the drama of a tortured mind's return to sanity.

What's Where In Bombay

Strand

"The Iron Curtain", starring Dana Andrews and Gene Tierney.

Metro

"High Wall' starring Robert Taylor and Audrey Trotter.

New Empire

Sunday Morning Show at 10.
"The Ideal Husband", starring Paulette Goddard and Michael Wilding.

Regal

"Kings Row", starring Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field.
Sunday Morning Show at 10.
"Angels with Dirty Faces", starring Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney.

Capitol

"The Triumph of Youth" and "The Happy Bride", two Russian films..

Palace

"Desire Me", starring Greer Garson and Richard Hart.

Paradise

"Pirates of Monterey", starring Maria Montez and Red Cameron.
Mid-Week Change on Tuesday:—
"Arabian Nights", starring Maria Montez and Sahu.
Sunday Morning 10-30 show:—
"Palmy Days", starring Eddie Cantor.

Bandra

"The Exile", starring Maria Montez and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
Mid-week change no Wednesday:—
"Magnificent Doll" starring Ginger Rogers and David Niven.
Sunday Morning, 10-30 show:—
"Fighting Guardsman".

Aurora

"To the Victor", starring Dennis Morgan and Viveca Lindfors.

Britain's Step In Event Of Emergency

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuter): An "important new development" in the Government's policy for reserve manpower for all three armed services is "likely to be made" tomorrow in the House of Commons. Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today.

Lord Hall said it was intended to set up a new emergency naval unit consisting of men with previous service who would volunteer for immediate recall "in the event of an emergency."

'THE IRON CURTAIN'

At The Strand

With the opening Friday at the Strand Theatre of "THE IRON CURTAIN", starring Dana Andrews and Gene Tierney, Twentieth Century-Fox brings to screen life the actual story behind headlines that startled the world just two years ago.

The amazing disclosures of a world-wide network of intrigue that erupted in Canada with the exposure last year of a fabulously complex and daring atom bomb plot, brought to light the most amazing plot in 3,300 years of recorded espionage. In "THE IRON CURTAIN", the realistic screen style which has proven more exciting than any fiction throws a brilliant, all-revealing light on modern espionage in a manner that has all the startling conviction of reality.

As the couple in "THE IRON CURTAIN" who are destined always to live in danger and never to know a quiet moment, the studio chose Dana Andrews and Gene Tierney. Andrews is seen as Gouzenko, the Embassy code clerk, who exposed the spy ring, while Miss Tierney is his wife, Anna, who wanted only that their son be brought up in a country free from fear.

June Havoc provides a modern antidote to the classic conception of the slinky female spy with her portrayal of Karanova. Others in the outstanding supporting cast include Berry Kroeger as John Grubb, chief Canadian contact for the spy ring; Edna Best as Mrs. Foster, the good neighbour who befriended Anna; Stefan Schnabel as Ranev, ruthles head of the spy ring, Nicholas Joy as Dr. Norman, sympathetic physicist on the National Research Council, Eduard Franz as Major Kulin, who dared disobey orders; and Frederic Tozere, as the Embassy's imperious military attache.

Director William A. Wellman and Producer Sol C. Siegel filmed most of the picture on the streets of Ottawa, Canada, against such backgrounds as Parliament Building, the Ministry of Justice, the National Research Council and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters. Krims' screenplay was based on the personal story of Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk of the USSR Embassy in Ottawa

SWEDEN A TOURIST PARADISE

STOCKHOLM.

Everything is done in Stockholm for tourists. Any place that rents rooms for a night may call itself a hotel, and the standard is very high. While every room, even in first-class hotels, does not have a bathroom, telephone and hot water are universal, writes Judy Borden.

The average price per night in a good hotel is dol. 2, but you can find cheaper ones. An organisation called R.L.S.O., a co-operative financed by Workers' and Clerks' Unions, was started eight years ago and now owns six hotels, which charge about two dollars a day for a single room and meals. This organisation also operates travel service and travel clubs.

There are about 300 Youth Hostels which provide billets for campers, hikers and cyclists for as little as 20 cents a night.

Sweden has many charming customs. One of these is to give a name to each day of the year. A person who is christened after one of these days is allowed to celebrate his "name day" in addition to his birthday. Women adopts name days in preference to birthdays so that they can avoid telling how old they are.

On the evening of April 30 bonfires are lighted all over the country. This ceremony is known as Valborgsmassoafton, and is a remnant of the pagan festival to welcome the sun.

On June 24, maypoles are set up and everybody dances and sings. Women also get a chance on this occasion to choose a husband.

One of the quaintest Swedish customs is "Lucia". On December 13, a girl in each family arises early, dons a long, white robe, places a crown of lighted candles on her head and serves coffee to the other members of the family. Each city has its own Lucia chosen by the newspaper readers.—Copyright by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Greer Garson and Dana Andrews in a happy mood in the grim espionag story, "The Iron Curtain".

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MUGWE & ULLAL BEATEN BY NEW COMBINATION

Anant Kalyanpurkar Extends Ferreira

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Top seeded D. G. Mugwe and Bala Ullal made their exit from the Bombay Presidency Invitation Badminton Championships, when in their first engagement they met their Waterloo at the hands of M. S. Patil and S. S. Nerurkar in three games, the last two of which were contested at break-neck pace that produced many thrilling moments for the fairly big crowds that had come to see the Championships at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Badminton Court.

Playing side-courts in the first game Patil and Nerurkar were no match for the leading Bombay pair, and could not manage to get more than three points. In the next game however, they changed to front and back, and launching an all out attack against their opponents who if anything else were themselves famous for their fast game, Patil and Nerurkar wrested the second game over the extra five points, and levelled the game score at one all

In the deciding game, Nerurkar coming into his own won a couple of points all on his own, and his solo efforts against the opponents brought him ample reward by way of a long lead of 10-3 to his side. Mugwe made gallant efforts to make up the deficit but Patil foiled his attempts by completely baffling Ullal at the net to increase his side's score to 12. Mugwe made gallant efforts and ably assisted by Ullal they both tried their best to make bid to save themselves from the defeat that was staring them in the face. Their brave efforts brought them within two points of their opponent's score, but Ullal made the fatal mistake of touching an outgoing smash of Patil that changed the whole complexion of the game, and with Mugwe hitting his next two strokes faultily the match was lost by them.

Credit goes to Patil and Nerurkar for overcoming such a formidable pair on the very first occasion they have combined—it will be remembered that Patil had hitherto been playing with Bhopardikar, with whom he earned great fame when they won the CCI doubles title earlier in the season. These two youngsters this evening combined excellently and were never out of position and they were to be found wherever the shuttle was played.

In the other Men's doubles match of the evening Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath outclassed S. Dinker Rao and Sushil Ruia. Playing at the top of their form these two leading Indian players gave a good exhibition of their game. Prakash was prone to be erratic on many occasions, but that has been mainly due to the lack of practice, and to his credit it must be said that he created most of the openings for Davinder to finish off the rallies. With some strenuous practice Prakash should be able to solve the problems of the selectors to a small degree.

Henry Ferreira was this evening extended by Anant Kalyanpurkar in the singles match. Kalyanpurkar, who is essentially a mixed doubles player, today with his attack though limited in speed as well as lacking in quality that is demanded of a single player, managed to run Henry to three games. Henry was playing much below his usual form, and Kalyanpurkar using sound tactics succeeded in taking Ferreira to three games. Kalyanpurkar got many points from Ferreira by his drop shots and the overhead strokes that should not have brought him many points on other days. His is not the attack that has any speed behind it to shatter through a good defence. It was as stated earlier Henry's bad day that gave Kalyanpurkar so many points.

Lack of stamina play a great part in the easy victory for Ferreira in the last game. It was too obvious that Ferreira sensing that he himself was off colour tried to tire out Kalyanpurkar in the second game, and it might have been better for Kalyanpurkar if he had given up the second game without a fight and reserved his energies for the last game. This might have given him the only chance of beating an opponent who was at a disadvantage owing to the fact that he was off colour on this particular day.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

J. Charanjit beat B. V. Ullal 15-7 15-3 Henry Ferreira beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar 10-15 15-6 15-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Mr. S. Patil and S. S. Nerurkar beat D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal 3-15 18-15 15-12; Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath beat S. Dinker Rao and S. R. Ruia 15-5 15-6.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. N. Lewis and Davinder beat Miss H. Dubash and S. S. Nerurkar 15-4 15-12; Miss S. Moloobhoy and Dinker Rao beat Miss T. Vakeel and Bhopardikar 15-7 18-13.

FRIDAY'S MATCHES

6 p.m. S. L. Jaini vs. B. D. Shroff, 6-20 p.m. Prakash Nath vs. P. K. Talyarkhan, 6-40 p.m. M. Guha and S. Bose vs. Henry Ferreira and B. D. Shroff, 7 p.m. G. Lewis and V. A. Madgaokar vs. H. K. Talyarkhan and A. V. Ullal, 7-20 p.m. Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath vs. M. K. Bhopardikar and G. P. Shirke.

Maratha Mandir And Pramila Record Excellent Track-Trials

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

Khan Saheb shaped extremely well when sent over six furlongs at 3 4 pace from 9 to 3 in his trial.

Maratha Mandir and Pramila have also recorded excellent track-trials

The following gallops have been noted:—

TAN TRACK

BLACK PAGE (Damodar) and SUPER CHARGE (Dar) moved at easy pace when covering a mile in 1 min. 54 secs.

QUEEN OF GWALIOR (Kasbekar) strode freely when negotiating six furlongs in 1 min. 24 secs

LUMINARY (R.B.) held NOOR BANO (Md. Khan) when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 24½ secs.

INTERLAKEN (Kadar) covered nine furlongs in 2 mins 6 secs.

AKASH DEEP (Khade) had the measure of PRIDE D'ANTIBES (Damodar) when moving over six furlongs from 9 to 3. Timing 1 min. 22 secs.

MARATHA MANDIR (Kasbekar) strode like a winner when covering a mile in 1 min. 49½ secs.

ALMA (Dashrat) showed out from TRUNK CALL (Chavan) when sent over six furlongs from 9 to 3. Both were not seriously pressed and clocked 1 min. 22½ secs.

PRAMILA (Uttam) disposed of PANKAJ (Jagdesh) when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 19½ secs.

MY PET (Uttam) moved in front of BRONZEWING (Jagdesh) when covering seven furlongs from 9 to 2 in 1 min. 35 secs.

GINGER LADY (Khade) held BELLEMERE (Shiba) when sent over nine furlongs at a fair pace. They clocked 2 mins. 8 secs. for the journey.

MA CHERIE (Kasbekar) covered impressively a mile from 9 to 1 in 1 min. 51 secs. Likely winner.

BIG THREE (Narayan Singh) was not pressed when covering seven furlongs from 10 to 3 in 1 min. 38 secs.

BOOP'S FANCY (Uttam) had the measure of RAMAL (Devaney) and WINDSOR BELLE (Jagdesh) when engaged over a mile from 9 to 1. The journey was covered in 1 min. 47½ secs.

FULL POPPY (B. Khade) easily held ASOKA (Netto) when covering a mile from 9 to 1 in 1 min. 52 secs.

NIZAMUDDIN (Purshottam) did six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 22 secs.

HIKMET (Aurobinda) covered last four in 50 secs.

KURLESHWARI (Aurobinda) negotiated four furlongs in 51 secs.

MA MASELLE (Khalil) was in front of JE REVIENS (Khade) at the end of a gallop over seven furlongs done in 1 min. 36½ secs.

KHAN SAHEB (Kasbekar) moved at 3/4 pace when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min 24½ secs.

YEARLING (Kheem.) was speedier than REUTER (R.B.) when sent over six furlongs from 9 to 3. They clocked 1 min. 21½ secs.

MASKED PLAYER (Duncombe) was too good for FAIR DEAL (R.B.) when working six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 22 secs.

LEADING LADY (Khade) was in hand when covering the last four in 54 secs.

Acceptances For Saturday

The following are the acceptances for Poona Races Saturday 25th September, 1948:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Duchess of Ramgarh 8-12, Miss Primrose 8-12, Kaumari 8-12, Down South 8-12, Happiness 8-12, Leading Lady 8-12, On Trust 8-12, Cinesina 8-12, Bella 8-12, Ma Cherie 8-12.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Star in a Million 9-4, Bellemere 9-3, Lalaji 9-1, Mukti 9-0, Indiana 8-13, Jubilation 8-12, Broken Mask 8-2, Ajinkya Tara II 8-11, Luminary 8-8, Missing Link 8-7, Daisy Tripper 8-1, Robin Adair 7-12, Mayfair Lady 7-7, Peace Treaty 7-0.

THE WAI PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Princess Marnock 9-2, Chetna 9-1, Man Mandir 8-13, Flying Jester 8-12, Kickshaw 8-7, Sonnet 8-4, Maha Nanda 8-1, Who's That 8-0, Manipulator 8-0, Lakshmi Devi 7-8, Sugar Palm 7-4.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Stylish Lady 9-4; Maid of Honour 9-0; Sweet Serenade 8-12; Futurity 8-8; Black Page 8-3; Maratha Mandir 8-6; Churchill 8-2; Big Three 7-12; Pride d'Antibes 7-12.

THE LONAND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Khan Saheb 9-3; Romance 9-1; Illicit 8-13; Lady Behave 8-12; Gipsy Gem 8-10; Repartee 8-9; Royal Mantle 8-8; Pull House 8-6; Goodwill 8-8; Simon's Sister 8-1; Paper King 8-1; Pramila 7-13; Je Reviens 7-13; Ma'maselle 7-11, Cromwell 7-10; Verey Light 7-8; Wilbod 7-4.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Blue Arrow 9-0; Moulin Rouge 9-0; Hindustan Zindabad 8-12; Sherdil 8-10, Cocktop 8-9; Battling Admiral 8-8; Celeste 8-7; Du Barry 8-6; Atomic 8-5; Red Rufus 8-1; President 7-7.

THE KARLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Damvanti 9-4; Magnolia 8-8; Hikmet 9-2; Blue Mist 8-12; D. Day 8-9; Pitna 8-8; Mr. O. K. 7-11; Fast Worker 8-7; French Prior 8-5; Taslaroon 8-3; Super Charge 8-2; Army and Navy 7-13; Prince Vijit 7-7.

Bradman's Team Leave London

SUCCESSFUL TOUR CONCLUDES

LONDON, Sept. 23, (Reuter): The triumphant Australian cricket team left London today "en route" for home, taking with them £60,000 as Australia's share of the tour profits.

Manager Keith Johnson said the most lasting memory of an extremely pleasant tour would be the visit to Balmoral where "it was difficult to believe we were being entertained by Royalty". He added "we felt we were going into an Englishman's home and into his family heart".

Johnson said they had been very fortunate with the weather, having lost only five days through rain in a wet summer, and gate receipts were nearly twice as much as on any previous tour.

Don Bradman, who made his farewell speech at the official luncheon on Monday, merely added "we have enjoyed every minute of the tour. I shall be coming back, but in what capacity and when I cannot say at the moment".

Asked to name the best batsman and bowler he played against, Bradman smilingly replied "I am not telling you that. I may be writing a book myself".

Racing May Be Abolished In 1954

MR. MORARJI DESAI'S DISCLOSURE

POONA, Sept. 23, (U.P.I.): Horse racing in Bombay province may be abolished with effect from 1954.

This was disclosd by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, replying to a question of Mr. V. P. Pawar during the question-hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today

"The Government have informed the Royal Western India Turf Club that it may not be granted license for horse racing after 1953", Mr. Desai stated.

The Home Minister added that no special legislation was necessary for the abolition of horse racing in the province, as horse-racing was illegal under Section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.. unless a license was obtained for it from the Government under the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act.

Olympic Champion To Turn Professional

Grete Andersen Announces Decision

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22 (Reuter): The Olympic Games womens' 100 metres swimming champion, Grete Andersen of Denmark, today announced that she is turning professional after the Anglo-Danish swimming contest next week, as she wants to become a swimming instructress.

GENERAL MOTORS PREVAIL

First Division Football

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the first Division Indian Football League encounter between General Motors and Tata S. C. 'B', the former accounted for the latter by the odd goal in three, at the St. Xavier's Ground this evening, Salvi scored for the losers and Samuel and Rebello for the winners.

Later in the evening the Allahabad Sporting beat Tata S. C. 'A' by three goals in an exhibition match. The scorer were Ramchandra 2, and D. Mukerji for the winners and Almeda for the Tatas.

Friday's matches: St. Xavier's Ground: 3-40 p.m. B.P.T. 'A' vs. Telephone Club; 5-40 p.m. Y. A. Goans 'A' vs. Bombay Metal and Alloys S. C.

G. I. P. Ground: 5-30 p.m. Poddar College vs. Kohinoor Mills.

REPUBLICAN DRIVE ON MADIUN

Reds' Attempt On Aerodrome Forestalled

BATAVIA, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Indonesian Republican troops driving forward in three columns to-day pushed the Communists back to within 12 and a half miles of their East Java stronghold of Madiun, the Republican news agency Antara reported.

Military authorities in Jogjakarta, Republican capital, expressed confidence that Madiun would soon be recaptured.

Besides Madiun, the Communists still control part of Magetan, to the west, and part of Ponoroggo to the south, Antara added.

COMMUNISTS FORESTALLED.

Republican forces were fighting off rebels trying to seize the aerodrome at Maospati, six miles east of Madiun, In Ngandojoek, a nearby railway centre they forestalled a Communist drive and disarmed local members of the Socialist Youth Movement.

REDS PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

Communist-controlled Madiun radio, which last night broadcast a call for supporters throughout Indonesia to "guard against attacks and stay on the offensive" to-day reported that Martial Law had been proclaimed in the Madiun district.

The Dutch Army to-day confirmed that the bodies of two Dutch soldiers "literally cut to pieces with natice knives" had been found in West Java. One of the soldiers was still alive when found on September 18 but died soon afterwards. They were leading a jungle patrol on September 14, when ambushed and captured.

LORDS REJECT PARLIAMENT BILL

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuter).

The House of Lords today rejected by 204 votes to 34 the Labour Government's Parliament Bill which would cut from two years to one the Peers' powers to delay legislation.

Despite the Lords opposition, the Bill can become law if passed by the Commons in three successive sessions within two years.

It will be re-introduced in the House of Commons in the next Session beginning October 25.

The Conservatives command a majority in the Lords and their leader Lord Salisbury said during the debate "the government have stripped the House of Lords of power and I would rather see it abolished altogether. Then the people would know where they stand."

Four Candidates For Congress 'Gadi'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (U.P.I.): So far names of four candidates are understood to have been proposed for the Congress Presidential election contest. They are Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shri Shanker Rao Deo and Dr. P. C. Ghosh.

It is learnt that in view of the difficult times ahead for some time more, members of the Congress High Command including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel desire that Dr. Rajendra Prasad should continue to be at the helm of the Congress affairs for the next term at least. Accordingly, efforts are being made to persuade Dr. Rajendra Prasad to continue as Congress President for another term, although Dr. Prasad is stated to be reluctant in view of his poor health, to shoulder the responsibility of this high office.

Students Prefer Jail

TRIVANDHUM, Sept. 23 (API.) Fourteen students, who were arrested yesterday, were produced today before the CCity Magistrate who sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default to undergo imprisonment for fifteen days. On refusal to pay the fine the students were taken to jail.

COLOMBO, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Capt. E. C. Johnstone, Australian Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, arrived here yesterday to discuss air agreement with Ceylon on a reciprocal basis.

Another Step In Our Liberation

Nehru Hopes Press Trust Will Not Be A Monopoly

MADRAS, Sept. 23, (API): India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a message to Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, Chairman of the Press Trust of India, welcoming the agreement between the Press Trust and Reuters as "another step in our liberation," and expressing the hope that the Press Trust will "serve the larger causes impartially and truthfully."

The Prime Minister said: "I am glad that at long last the negotiations between the proprietors of the Indian newspapers and Reuters have come to a successful conclusion and the Press Trust of India has been formed. This is another step in our liberation. for a free press and a free news service are the most vital characteristics of a free nation. It is a step but many more steps will have to be taken before we can be satisfied. I hope that with this one barrier removed, other barriers, oftenself-imposed, will also go and the press of India will mirror the world truly, fearlessly, and with dignity and restraint, in its news and its comments.

'I do not particularly like the name, for "Trust" has not got happy associations and has often meant a monopoly which may have little to do with the public good. But there is not much in a name if the content is good, and I hope that this press trust will not be a monopoly or a vested interest, but will serve the larger causes impartially and truthfully "My good wishes to the new-born Press Trust of India.

'ADVANCES CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM'

MADRAS, Sept. 23 (API): India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who also holds the Information Portfolio, today sent "warmest congratulations and good wishes" to the Press Trust of India, through its Chairman Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, on the conclusion of the agreement with Reuters, which, he said, had advanced the cause of India's freedom and independence.

Sardar Patel said in his message: "A free country with its main press news agency in foreign hands is like a body seriously handicapped by partial loss of powers of the eye and the ear. It is obvious, therefore, that a Free India must be in a position to interpret its news to the outside world through its own news agency, and be able to gather news of interest to itself in other countries through its own sources. The agreement with Reuters not only secures for us these facilities, but also entrusts to the Press Trust certain functions in respect of other countries in which India must claim a kindly and neighbourly interest.

KHER BLESSES PRESS TRUST

POONA, Sept. 23 (API): The Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, today extended his blessings to the newly formed national news agency of India—the Press Trust of India.

He said: "I am very highly gratified that the Press Trust of India have acquired from Reuters the internal news agency of India, hitherto owned and managed by Reuters, and also a share in the ownership of Reuters. I am sure that this will have a very desirable effect on disinterested and objective presentation of news, and that the public will be left to form its own conclusions from facts which will be accurately and objectively given. How important this can be we know from the recent experience of publication of news in England about Hyderabad.

Problems Facing Iran

SHAH'S OPPORTUNITY

(BY YOUSOF MAZANDI.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 1.

Iran's 29-year-old Shah-an-Shah (King of Kings) is back in his realm from a six week European tour to nurse again the thousand-and-one chronic maladies of his fifteen million destitute subjects. The brief, six-week respite from the encompassing toil of perpetually having to resolve the multifarious problems of his unhappy fellow-countrymen gave him sufficient time for reflection. What he saw in Europe clearly convinced him that the overwhelming bulk of his people were truly miserable; their rags and emaciated faces, their pent-up misery and anxiety, their sorrow and despair kept constantly looming large in his mind—even in the midst of the many banquets given in his honour. The Shah well knew that if something were not done for his nation—and soon—the opportunity might never be repeated.

When in Iran, the Shah had seen his northern province of Azerbaijan raped by Soviet stooge Jaafar Pishewari; he had seen Comrade Stalin's local cronies, the Tudeh Party (Iran's Communists), muster strength and heard them vow that they would soon hold the reins of government of his country in their hands; oftentimes did he hear the vitriolic tirades over the "secret radio" (evidently located in Russia) exhorting his people to overthrow their "degenerate and corrupt boy ruler".

THE CONRAST

His country had been neglected: that he knew well. Potentially rich Iran, with an area of 628,000 square miles, has a population of only fifteen million at the outside, yet less than one percent of its people could be classed, in any measure, secure. Sleek, latest model limousines cramming the streets of Teheran and the city's lush mansions could barely eclipse the glaring squalor of the back alleys of the metropolis, where thousands upon thousands of helpless humans grovelled in their own hopeless plight. Happiness, justice, law and order here existed only for one group—the privileged: the rest were mere "pariahs."

All this the Shah knew well, but what was he to do! It was the Majlis (the Iranian Parliament) and the Government to blame; they had the power to set things right, but they simply would not! All the time, instead of attending to the urgent needs of the people, the Government and the Majlis were indulging in an endless bout of squabbles. A Government which in one week received an overwhelming vote of confidence would barely have a third or fourth of the same voters on its side after scarcely a fortnight. There were constant interpellations in the Majlis by Opposition deputies, and most of the time of a cabinet would be taken up in defending its policy.

Segments of the nation blamed the Shah for interfering in the country's internal affairs; he was often reminded that he must reign and not rule; the Shah censured the lackadaisical officeholders; the Tudeh pilloried both.

Today it is more than apparent that there are only three major entities that can shape the destiny of Iran: the Tudeh Party, the fuddled reactionary group and the Shah.

TUDEH PARTY

Tudeh has the support of a large majority of the undsguisedly exploited under dogs—those who can scarcely keep body and soul together because of the notoriously conspicuous absence of a feasible economic policy of the Government. To them, Communism under the aegis of Comrade Joseph Stalin is the panacea for all the miseries suffered by their class through countless centuries. The deterioration of their lot in Azerbaijan at the clumsy hands of the new Central Government Administration, after the forced exodus of the puppet Pishewari clique, convinced them "that the present Government is incapable of solving (their) problems". Pishewari, although a despot and by no means universally popular, implemented many much-needed reforms during his short tenure of office, no parallel of which Central Government representatives could, subsequently, boast of.

This group of malcontents believes that any change in Iran's political regime would be for the better as far as it is concerned.

Recent bread riots in the seven larger cities helped remind the insouciant that the Tudeh did have effective backing.

REACTIONARY GROUP

Iran's landed aristocracy, the higher army, police and executive officials figure prominently in the group of reactionaries who are indirectly striving with might and main to snowball this country into the Communist camp. Infinitesimally few among this privileged group have been known to have even condescended to think of doing something philanthropic for their own countrymen. The vast majority of the deputies would fill the Majlis benches from year to year, amassing incalculable fortunes for themselves and squeezing out posts and favours for their proteges from the Prime Minister—and violently opposing and abusing the latter in the most undignified language imaginable if their interminable demands were not conceded to—and generally filibustering when any reform programme was mooted in the Persian Parliament.

No election in this country has been known to be free in the recognized democratic sense of the world: successive files of illiterate peasants are herded to the poll-boxes at election time and made to drop ballots into the flimsy boxes without so much as they themselves even vaguely knowing for whom they were casting their votes. Two instances in the last elections, irrefutably backed by evidence, were brought to public notice wherein polling boxes were broken open and votes pilfered—with absolute impunity.

Strange as it may seem, Iran's prominent reactionaries have been recently flirting with the Tudeh—their quondam avowed enemies. They have held several joint conferences, railing at the Court and the Government against the "suffocation of liberty". They have even declaimed about "bloody revolution" as a necessity for "eradicating the cause of the present chaos" in the country. It is common knowledge that this recent stand of the reactionaries is impelled by a desire for still more power for themselves, especially in the Government. But both the labelled reactionaries and the Tudeh know that their present co-operation is expedient and only for the nonce: they would part company and just as easily slit each other's throats—as they often did in the past—when this co-operation was a trammel in the path of their respective ideals.

STABILIZING FORCE

The Shah could reorientate his country away from the straight road mapped out for it by its "idealists" and by Iran's Northern Neighbour. He is the stabilizing force between the extreme left and the extreme right. Despite the fact that his prestige and popularity have waned to a certain extent through the recent vilifying campaigns of the Tudeh and reactionaries alike, he still commands enough respect and devotion to enable him to muster the truly progressive and nationalistic forces in the country who would give Iran the internal democracy and security it has known so little about for ages past. The Shah knows that armaments—even the $10 million worth shortly arriving here from the United States—would not be the best ungent for the Communist canker: if his nation were adequately clothed and fed under a paternal government, the Bolshy-Commy would find very few fellow-travellers and a poor hunting ground in Iran.

The Shah knows that the clique which has held power over the past quarter century or more in Iran has repeatedly proved incapable of introducing or implementing the urgent reforms that would lift his nations out of the morass of misery, vice and corruption they have been floundering in all this time. He knows that he would have to weed out the entire ranks of the army and civil service of old hands and give the more energetic, honest and unselfish the chance of serving the interests of the people.

This the majority of his nation would have him do; this he may also like to do; but can he do this without the dangerous risk of a coup d'etat?!

BETRAYAL OF PALESTINE

(BY NEVES FERNANDEZ).

Looking backwards towards early 1920 and picturing before one's eyes the political stage of the Middle Eastern countries as they existed after their liberation from the Ottoman Turks, one is forced to pause and come to the conclusion that the history of Palestine would have been quite a different one had it not been for the self-intervention of the British Government. As we all know the Mandatories for the ex-Turkish Arab Dominions were nominated at the Sam Remo Conference in April 1920, Iraq and Palestine falling to Great Britain, without any reference to the inhabitants as was required by clause four of article 22 of the Covenant. But peace with Turkey had not been concluded, and Palestine was actually in military occupation, which normally should have continued till the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Nor could the Mandate be conferred by the League (of Nations) till peace had been concluded, that is, until the Treaty of Lausanne, signed in July 1923, had been ratified by the Governments concerned. The British Government did not await the normal procedure, but on July 1, 1920, replaced the Military Government of Palestine by a civil administration under Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner. This hasty action on the part of the British Government calls into suspicion their "bona fides" towards the whole mandate as such. This suspicion is further strengthened by the knowledge that with the establishment of the civil administration in Palestine the British Government immediately implemented the promises contained in the notorious Balfour Declaration. The first Immigration Ordinance was enacted in September 1920 and the first year's of Jewish immigrants was fixed at 12,500. This action caused considerable alarm among the Arab population (Arabs formed nearly 90 per cent of the population of Palestine at the outbreak of the First World War), and on May and 1921, a clash occurred between Arabs and Jews in Tel Aviv and Jarra. The trouble, however, was quickly suppressed.

To induce the Arabs to fight in the First World War, Britain had made certain promises and during the Peace Conference in Paris, Feisal's tact and personal charm did much to win friends for the Arabian cause in Paris. No one ever came away from him in an angry mood. On one occasion, at a meeting of the Council of Ten, M. Pichon referred to the claims of France in Syria, which he said were based on the Crusades. Emir Feisal listened respectfully and when the French statesman had finished his address he turned towards him and inquired politely: "I am not a profound student of history, but would you kindly tell me just which one of us won the Crusades?" The Jewish claim that Palestine belonged to them about two thousand years ago if taken to its logical conclusion would also give right to the Moslems including Arabs, to invade and occupy a good part of the present European continent where they once happily ruled and lived. Personally I feel that the Arabs of Palestine were carried away by the promises made by Great Britain after the fall of the Turks. It must be admitted in this connection that the Arabs of 1920 had no solidarity among themselves and the position was well exploited by the British politicians. If the Arabs had put forward a united front towards Great Britain or as a matter of fact towards the victorious Allies "en bloc" they would have to-day had an independent Arab State functioning in Palestine just as they have in Iraq, Syria and Transjordania.

It should be of interest what that famous authority on Arabia, Lowell Thomas, records in connection with Palestine. "During the World War I," he says, "the British had sponsered the Arabian movement for independence and made it possible for King Hussein and his sons to maintain their army against the Turks. The French, on the other hand, had merely sent a small detachment to Arabia, which could hardly even have survived had it not been for the supplies it received from Lawrence (of Arabia) and his British colleagues. But the embarrassing fly in the ointment was the "you-take-this-and-I'll-take-that" compact between the British and French in which it had previously been decided that France was to have Syria as her sphere of influence. Emir Feisal and Colonel Lawrence felt sure if that compact was adhered to in the face of Arab claims, Syria would become a French colony despite the fact that the bulk of her population wanted neither French control nor French co-operation.

"In presenting the Arabian case and in coaching Emir Feisal to meet the delegates on their ground, Lawrence was a match for any diplomat at the Peace Conference. He had the geography of Arabia, Syria, and Palestine at his finger tips. He spoke many of the dialects of the Near East. He had lived with the Ansariya, the Yezedis, the Ismailia, the Metawilch, the Christian Maronites of the Lebanon. He had broken bread with the Druses and sat around the coffee hearths of nearly every tribe of the desert. He could hold forth for hours on the intricate political relations, religions, and tribal feuds of the Arabs and their neighbours. The cities of Syria were as familiar to him as London and Oxford. Sitting in an hotel room overlooking the garden of the Tuileries in Paris, he made the ancient cities of the East live in vivid phrases for frock-coated gentlemen who had never deviated from the straight streets of Continental capitals".

There is considerable talk to-day emphasising the industrial development of Palestine by the Jews and the advantages that such rapid development has brought to the native population meaning obviously the Arabs. This argument is completely hollow. The Arab—original owner of the land, and humble and loyal fellahin, is pictured in all the prominent illustrated magazines of Europe and America as the poor under-dog and tha his only salvation to life-himself-out from the poverty and the misery in which he is pictured, lies in his acceptance as his masters, the rich Zionists, whom Hitler ousted from the boundaries of his empire now happily defunct. By nature, Palestine offers very little scope for agricultural development and it needs no emphasis to say that most of Palestine is hilly and rocky. With all the talk and broadcasts that political Zionists have converted Palestine, since their arrival in the land, into a land of milk and honey, no one can deny that overall resources of the country are extremely limited. Economically, a Jewish Palestine, let alone a Jewish half of Palestine, could never absorb more than a fraction of the world's Jews. It is, therefore, of interest why the political Zionists should make mountains out of moles and come to a land which offers them no scope for expansion because of the actual fact, that the country is literally barren. The emphasis which the Zionists are placing on making their home in Palestine carries with it a lot of suspicion. The British statesmen having found that Arabs were out to substantiate their national attainments, discovered a lever in the aspirations of the political Zionists. These trespassers have been encouraged so that the life line of the British imperial communications is maintained without any hindrance. Many forget that the Jews were in Palestine as conquerors, and this conquest, according to the old Testament, was achieved by distinctly Nazi methods. Nor were they longer in the land than, for instance, the Romans. Compared with the nine centuries of Arab rule, the period of Jewish domination, which covered four centuries between the final capture of Jerusalem by King David in 1048 B. C. and the storming of Jerusalem by the Babelonians in 605 B.C. is not impressive.

It is very often stated both from the platform and from the press by the protagonists of Zionism that the native Arab of Palestine is just a person devoid of any civilization. It is, indeed, surprising that these critics overlook the fact that side by side with the native Arabs of Palestine there are the Jews who have lived and worked in the fields together with their Moslem brothers for the past few centuries without even feeling the difference in their religious concepts.

The real battle to-day in Palestine is not between Arabs and Jews or between Jews and anti-Semites. It is the struggle inside Jewry itself between the political Zionists and the assimilationist majority that will determine the outcome of the Jewish problem. It is of significance to note that outside Britain, which is always exceptional, assimilation has often meant submersion. The first generation would go on attending the Synagogue, possibly the second. But the third would turn Christian or Agnostic, inter-marry, and be lost to Jewry. So oas a counter force zionism has turned political. And in their anxiety to protect deterioration and disintegration amongst the Jewish ranks the political Zionists are anxious to have a place in Palestine where they can foster their religio-political concepts. As far as the Arab world is concerned the establishment or the existence of an independent Jewish State in Palestine would mean a cancer in the belly of the Arab world and the consequences of such a situation need not be dwelt at length.

The Bombay Chronicle

False face must hide what the false heart doth know.

—SHAKESPEARE

TEST FOR PAKISTAN

Broadcasting the other day on Hyderabad, India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, took the opportunity to address to Pakistan also an assurance of peaceful and friendly intentions and an appeal for co-operation. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has now responded to Pandit Nehru. In a broadcast, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan says: "I must give every assurance to the people and the Government of India that we want to maintain very pleasant relations with them, but this cannot be achieved unilaterally". It is an accident, but an accident of instructive significance—if his sentiments are genuine—for Mr. Liaquat Ali that his broadcast coincides with the publication of the U. N Kashmir Commission's final letter to Sir Mahomed Zafrullah. It is a complete answer to Mr. Liaquat Ali's claims on behalf of Pakistan and his insinuations against India. Kashmir has been, 'par excellence', the symbol and test of the intentions of both parties. India's position regarding Kashmir has at last been vindicated before the world by the representatives of the very body which, ignoring India's international gesture, represented by her appeal to it, had been reluctant to do justice to her. And it is through those representatives that the world now knows where to place the blame.

"The Commission", says the Chairman's letter to Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, "observes with regret that the Government of Pakistan has been unable to accept the (truce) resolution without attaching certain conditions beyond the compass of this resolution, thereby making impossible an immediate 'cease fire' and the beginning of fruitful negotiation between the two Governments and the Commission to bring about a peaceful and final settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir". To this statement should be added the emphatic assertion that "the Commission was repeatedly informed by you and by representatives of the Pakistan Army that the Azad Kashmir Forces were under the over-all control of the Pakistan High Command". Together these two statements clearly convict Pakistan of aggression carried out against India with deliberate intent and with a deliberate motive that do not fit in with the Commission's resolution. Pakistan's plea is, of course, ridiculously absurd that the Pakistan army joined the fighting without information being given to any one for a long time because it was waiting for "physical contact" with the Commission. The U. N. Secretariat is always accessible by post and cable and Pakistan has an Ambassador not many hours' journey from Lake Success. And India should have been informed Pakistan's ridiculous plea—given when caught beyond escape—does not explain her intervention but, in fact, strengthens India's case that Pakistan has been implicated from the very beginning in the Kashmir trouble.

Intervening militarily in the affairs of a country—Kashmir—which is not Pakistan territory, is aggression. And aggression does not cease to be aggression even though defended with excuses—obviously absurd in this case. Kashmir is a living demonstration of which party has been working for good relations "unilaterally" and which party has been sinning against those good relations, again, "unilaterally". Kashmir, where Pakistan, it is now clear, ignored the United Nations and international obligations, is a living demonstration of how much Pakistan is concerned "in every way to maintain peace in the world". Kashmir also is a challenge to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Pakistan even now to prove their professions towards India and "world peace". Mr. Liaquat Ali's speech is, disappointingly, the usual pronouncement of a Pakistan statesman in the simultaneous pose of injured innocence and self-provoked defiance. Pakistan should, we earnestly urge, revise its approach to problems and its technique of dealing with India. Peace is good. Pakistan needs peace. India, too, is ready to help and co-operate with Pakistan in achieving it for the common benefit of both and of the world.

White Monopoly In S. Africa

It is not surprising that the South African Parliament has passed the second reading of the new Asiatic Law Amendment Bill, though it is significant that the bill was passed by a small majority of 63 votes to 54. The bill deprives the Indians of even the very limited representation the Act of 1946 gave them. One excuse for that is that Indians themselves opposed the Act. But Indians opposed the measure because it gave them indirect and utterly inadequate representation. Justice demanded that they should be given better representation. The present bill does nothing of the kind. Nay, the Minister for the Interior has declared it as but the first step towards repatriation of Indians.

It is evident the present South African Government is in a most vindictive mood. That is at least understandable, though not fair. But the arguments that Dr. Malan has urged in support of the bill are absurd. He takes his stand on the gratuitous assumption that the Indians can never become part of the country. His ground for this view is that when the Indians have a grievance they appeal to the Government of India rather than to the Government of South Africa. Indians have to do so because so far they have been denied anything like just representation in the country of their adoption. Nor is it right for Dr. Malan to object that they have gone to the United Nations "to incite world opinion against South Africa". They go to the United Nations in the hope of getting justice there or at least of enlisting world sympathy in their favour. General Smuts himself has declared in the course of the debate on the bill, as often before, that Indians "are a permanent part of our population".

The real reason why the Government refuses just representation to Indians and otherwise seeks to suppress them is that it sees in them the spearhead of the opposition to the Whites' monopoly of power. Dr. Malan himself stated in Parliament that to grant representation in Parliament to Indians "would start agitation among all other sections of the non-European population for similar treatment". Frankly explaining himself at some length, he said that, if Indians were given three representatives in the Assembly, they could easily form a bloc of six with the "Native representatives"; and with the major parties almost equally strong, as in the present Parliament, the bloc could easily hold the balance of power and "frustrate the will of the European voters". In other words, he would not give Indians representation so that they should not be able to assert themselves even with the help of other parties in the Assembly. The Minister of the Interior made no bones about it when he said that once Indians got the franchise it would be more difficult for the Government to enforce its scheme of repatriation. The Government wants that Indians—if they are to remain in the country—and the indigenous population should continue indefinitely to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. This they have seen through and they have determined to start a common campaign of "Votes For All". They are determined to resist the Whites' monopoly of power.

JUVENILE KILLER BAFFLES SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHICAGO (U.P.A.): Howard Lang, at 13 the youngest convicted murderer in Chicago history, sits in Cook County jail wondering if he is to escape a 22-year sentence for killing a playmate.

The case of Lang, a slight, blonde-headed youngster reared in the industrial environment of Chicago's west side, has baffled policemen, criminologists, psychiatrists, clerdymen, and social workers, all of whom have seen a grim parade of atrocity and perversion in Chicago's criminal history.

On October 18, 1947, Lang killed a seven-year-old companion, Lonnie Fellick, in a forest preserve west of Chicago. He struck Fellick with a big rock and stabbed him several times with a knife. They had quarrelled over Lang's theft of dol. 10.

The youngster hid Lonnie's body in a clump of bushes. Not until 11 days later was the body bound.

The boy came to trial on February 16 last before Judge Daniel A. Roberts in Chicago's criminal court.

He pleaded innocent.

But defence strategy soon switched. In a surprise action February 21, Lang changed his plea to guilty. It was a manoeuvre designed to accept the state's co-operation on providing psychiatric care for the young defendant.

On April 20, Judge Roberts sentenced the juvenile killer to 22 years in prison, with the observation that his crime was "abhorrent, gruesome and hideous—a deed for which an adult would pay with at least a life sentence."

"It is fair to assume that he can be made into a good citizen of the state by seeking out his latent qualities," Judge Roberts said.

Nine days later Lang's defence attorney, Samuel Andalman, expressed dissatisfaction with the judge's sentence. His client, Andalman charged, was "coerced" into pleading guilty.

Andalman asked for a new trial and sought a writ of habeas corpus.

Autorities and juvenile specialists have been stdying the motivations which led a 13-year-old boy to attack and kill a playmate.

State's Attorney William J. Touhy charged that "immorality and perversion" in the public school Lang attended is responsible for juvenile degradation.

"The one aspect of this case that is broader than individual cases makes me heartsick and frightened," said Touhy, reflecting on Lang's confession of sexual irregularities prior to the murder.

The Chicago Federation of Teachers condemned what it called "the tendency to make school authorities and teachers the scapegoats" in cases of juvenile delinquency.

Lang's mother, Mrs. Alma Lang, 42, said her son was the product of a broken home.

Dr. Roy C. Barrick, chief state criminologist, assured an interested public that special attention would be given Lang if he is placed in a state institution.

Defence counsel described their client as a product of big city environment. Lang's lawyers pleaded for mercy on the basis that society, not the boy, is responsible for his conduct.

Madras Letter

GRANT OF LAND TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

1,30,000 Acres To Be Distributed: Merits And Demerits Of Scheme

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS (By Air Mail).—The Madras Government's scheme for the assignment of lands to political sufferers as compensation-cum-reward for their participation in the freedom struggle carried on under the Congress auspices is being implemented in certain districts. The scheme provides for the grant of 10 acres of dry land, or 5 acres of wet land, to each political sufferer, who has been defined as a person who suffered imprisonment in the course of participation in the Congress movements for freedom, and had been convicted in that connection. It has been officially stated that in certain cases the scope of the scheme may be extended to cover the cases of those who had received heavy lathi-charge, though not formally convicted. Selection of persons for aid will be done by non-official committees appointed for each district, though the final approval of the lists prepared by district committees will be accorded by the Government themselves.

It has been stated that about 13,000 applications have been received, 10 to 15 per cent of which have already been scrutinised and assignments of lands made. One of the conditions attaching to the grant is that the assignee cannot alienate the land for a period of at least ten years. About 1,30,000 acres of land will be required for these free grants and while assignments will be made only from vacant lands in Government villages, vacant lands in Zamindari areas will not be excluded from the acquisition proceedings, if necessary. This method of recompensing political sufferers has its merits as well as demerits, and there are those, even among Congressmen, who complain that the Government Party is creating a set of permanent supporters for itself among political sufferers by putting them under an obligation to it by these land assignments. They also assert that, as grants are proposed to be made only on applications, a number of political sufferers who would not care to apply for land for personal or party reasons will be deprived of the benefit of the scheme. On the other hand the justification for the scheme is that many of those who had undergone sacrifices and sufferings during the 25 years of the freedom struggle are without any ostensible means of livelihood, and deserves to be accorded some recognition of their services during these years.

ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL PASSED

The Madras Legislature passed during its present session a Bill sponsored by a private member of the Congress Party, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, to prohibit bigamous marriages among and grant the right of divorce to Hindus. It is doubtful if the measure created as much public interest as it should have or if all its implications were fully canvassed and discussed during the circulation stage. The two fundamental principles of the measure have the general support of the progressive sections in the community, but doubts were expressed in the course of the discussion in the Legislature whether the legislation was not somewhat premature and whether a provincial measure was the most appropriate way of dealing with important social customs which have an all-India significance and import. Uniformity in regard to matters of divorce and marriage, which will be common to Hindus all over the country, is not only desirable but necessary in the interests firstly, of the successful and effective enforcement of the law but also to obviate criticisms based on the comparison and contrast of conditions obtaining in different provinces in regard to the same matter. The measure passed by the Madras Assembly, for example, prohibits polygamy and bigamous marriages; but the question is integrated with the immemorial Hindu belief and custom that for purposes of getting a heir a second marriage by the male is warranted. In any case an all-India measure would have been a better solvent of all these issues and when legislation for the revision of the Hindu Code had been postponed by the Central Legislature, it is felt that the passing of a provincial measure may create complications in actual practice. Anyway, the Bill had a good word said about its general objectives by some sections of the Madras Assembly and some women members were particularly eloquent in its support. It remains to be seen to what extent the administration of the measure would be carried on in a spirit of sympathy and understanding and how far it would fulfil its objective, and secure for itself the willing co-operation of the Hindu community in the province.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES ENQUIRY

The Linguistic Provinces Enquiry Committee, which arrived in Madras on the 5th instant, heard a large volume of evidence on the question of the division of Madras province into four linguistic provinces, and among those who led evidence before the Committee were not only representatives of organised bodies interested in the problem but a number of individuals. Reviewing the opinions so far recorded, we find that there are only a very few who are opposed to the principle of linguistic redistribution of the province. There are others who are in favour of such redistribution but consider that it is rather inopportune at this juncture. An overwhelming body of witnesses have, however, advocated the separation of the linguistic areas and their immediate constitution into provincial units. The main body of witnesses so far has come from Andhra districts, while the next important set of witnesses were from Tamilnad, with a few from Karnataka and Kerala. The vast majority of Andhra witnesses were in favour of the immediate constitution of an Andhra province, but some 20 M.L.Afis from Rayalaseema or the Ceded Districts expressed themselves against it, or if it is set up, the exclusion of Rayalaseema from the Telugu province. As against these, a number of other bodies and individuals from Rayalaseema supported the inclusion of the Ceded Districts in Andhra, subject to the incorporation at the same time of certain safeguards for their area, which is a backward one. Important Tamilnad witnesses were in favour of separation of Andhra and Tamil Nad, but they countered the claims of Andhras for Madras city and also opposed the creation of the city into a separate province, which was the solution suggested by a large number of Andhra witnesses. The Commission were anxious to elicit the views of witnesses on how the immediate separation of Andhra would react on the Hyderabad situation when the need is for a firm dealing with that problem. But they were assured by the Andhra witnesses that the creation of an Andhra province would facilitate instead of retarding the efforts to deal effectively with Hyderabad, as the Andhras would then realise that the problem is their own and would stand firmly by the Centre in tackling it.

INDIAN DELEGATION FOR LONDON

To Attend Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

NEW DELHI, September 23. (U. P. I.): The Indian Delegation headed by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Dominion Parliament, left for London today to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which has been convened by the British Government to enable an informal interchange of views on matter of common interest.

The other members of the Indian Delegation are: Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Mr. Frank Anthony, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Upendra Barman, Mr. S. V. Krishnamurthi Rao, Mr. Thirumal Rao and Mr. M. N. Kaul (Secretary).

It is learnt that the subjects to be discussed at the conference include foreign affairs, economic co-operation, defence, distribution of population and future of parliamentary governments.

The conference is not likely to adopt any formal resolution except one to change the name of the association from Empire Parliamentary Conference to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

Before the conference begins on October 17, the delegates will be taken on a tour of Germany, Belgium and Holland. The delegates on their arrival in London will be divided into three groups. One group will visit the British zone of Germany, another will go to the American zone and the third to Belgium and Holland. They will thereafter proceed to Scotland and Northern Ireland and also visit a number of cities in England before returning to London for the session.

REFERENDUM FOR FRENCH INDIA

NEW DELHI, September 23. (U. P. I): Arrangements for the holding of referendum to decide the future of French India—whether the French settlements should join India or remain outside the Dominion—is understood to have been finalised.

It is learnt that the Municipal elections at Pondicherry and the other three Southern settlements of French India will be held on October 10 and 17.

A joint meeting of the newly elected Municipal Councils of the four Southern settlements of French India will then be held at Pondicherry on November 25 to fix the date of referendum.

Chandernagore will fix up its own date in an extraordinary session of the Municipal Council to be convened in October.

Mr. Debendranath Das, the newly elected President of the Council of Administration, Chandernagore and Mr. Arun Chandra Dutt, Councillor-in-Charge of the External Affairs met Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General and other officials of the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, to clarify certain vital points regarding the referendum. They also met Pandit Nehru in this connection.

The two leaders then left for Pondicherry to meet the French Ambassador, M. Levy and the Commissaire of French Republic.

JUBBULPORE, September 23. (U. P. I.): Bidi leaves stocks worth about Rs. 50,000 were reduced to ashes, as a result of the godown being set ablaze in village Majhouli, 30 miles from Jubbulpore. The stocks were not insured.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Nemesis

It is reported that the Pakistan Home Ministry has embarked upon a vigorous drive against provincialism Provincialism, we are told, has been rampant in Government Departments where officials in making appointments give preference to men of their own provinces, irrespective of merit. Circulars are reported to have been issued to all heads of Department to end this evil in the interests of Pakistan. We welcome the efforts of Pakistan Home Ministry. Such circulars may do good. But the evil is inherent in the conception of Pakistan as a State based on communalism. Men who have sworn and continue to swear by communalism easily succumb to provincialism. The only remedy is to make the State a secular one. The loyalty of every citizen must be first and last to the State and there should be no discrimination against any citizen on grounds of communal or provincial differences. It is only when those in authority develop this sense of true loyalty to the State that the latter can become in fact a secular State.

Better Protection To Employees

The Bombay Government's new bill amending the Shops and Establishments Act is a decided improvement upon the Act. It extends the benefits of the Act to residential hotels and clubs, and the definition of "commercial establishment" is also widened. It effects a substantial reduction in normal working hours in all establishments, except commercial concerns, improves leave facilities and provides for maintenance of cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and precautions against fire. Not the least important improvement is that the rate of overtime payment is raised from 1-1/4 times to 1-1/2 times the ordinary rate of wages. Many good provisions of the existing Act have been circumvented by employers, without an effective protest from the ignorant and helpless employees. More care should be taken in the new bill to prevent such malpractices.

India's Finance Minister

The portfolio of Finance in the Indian Cabinet today carries with it responsibilities of an unusual character and demands in one who holds it genuine sympathy with the common man, independence of judgment and courage of a very high order as well as firm and thorough grasp of the realities of the financial situation in the country. Though the entire Cabinet will initiate the policy to deal with the problem of inflation, it will be the Finance Minister who will guide the Cabinet and will be mainly responsible for the execution of that policy and the restoration of normalcy in the economy of the country. That Dr. John Mathai should have been called upon to resume charge of the Finance Ministership to which he was first appointed when Pandit Jawaharlal accepted the invitation of Lord Wavell to form his first Government, shows that the right man has been selected for the right place. Dr. John Mathai is not a financial genius nor is he a very successful businessman. But the qualities which a financial genius or a successful businessman possesses are not necessarily the qualities which are required to solve the financial and economic problems which face India today.

Congratulations

Sir Stafford Cripps is neither a financial genius nor a successful businessman, but he is endowed with gifts which have stood him in good stead and have made him one of the greatest and most successful Chancellors of the Exchequer in Britain's history. Dr. John Mathai, apart from being a well-known economist, who has had varied experience of the work of the Tariff Board, a first class business firm and the Cabinet of the country, has the requisite genuine sympathy with the common man, independence of judgment and courage without which no Finance Minister can successfully grapple with the complexities of the present financial and economic situation in the country. Not only are questions of finance, economics and industry implicit in that situation but also those of the human needs of millions of Indians who are overwhelmed with a sense of frustration that political freedom has brought no material relief to them. Dr. Mathai's portfolio of Railways and Transport is taken up by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar who, we have no doubt, will administer this vast department efficiently and to the satisfaction of the public. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru deserves congratulations on the very satisfactory manner in which he has solved the problem created by the resignation of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty.

For Children's Sake

The "United Nations' Appeal for Children" is the U.N.O.'s scheme to collect contributions from all the countries of the world for the benefit of children and expectant mothers. The humanitarian character and the urgency of the scheme being undeniable, the Government of India has rightly decided that India should associate herself with it and has appointed a Committee to make the necessary collections. But evidently in view of the unprecedented sufferings through which millions have recently suffered and are still suffering as a result of mass migration, food scarcity and flood havoc, the Indian Committee has proposed that all funds collected in India shall be utilised in India. This reduces the international character of the scheme, but in the present circumstances India's decision, we are sure, will not be misunderstood. As soon as possible, every country should, as a rule, contribute at least, say, 10 per cent of its collection to the international fund to be used for the benefit of the neediest countries. We trust the organisers of the Indian Fund will make strenuous attempts to collect funds, and then, we are sure, there will be a good response to the attempts.

Railway Grievances

The Committe of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, is but one of the numerous bodies to complain against the recent rise in railway fares. But the value, that is the purchasing power of money itself having considerably fallen in recent years, it may be doubted if the increase in the fares has outstripped the rise in the cost of railway administration. In any case, the railway authorities can make a better return for the raised fares. The woes of the third class passengers continue unabated, if they are not worse. Overcrowding makes detection of ticketless travelling difficult, which in its turn intensifies over-crowding. Numerous unsatisfied needs put a premium on corruption, which cannot be controlled by mere appeals for co-operation from the public. It is the diminishing capacity of the authorities to enlist public co-operation that is most at fault. And the position can be improved only if the public are better served.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Sept. 22: The American Fleet based in Europe has been given new instructions to cover any possible emergency in the near future.

This became known today as the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleet, massed in Gibraltar for its periodic rotation of warships, was assigned to a vital area.

—U. P. A.

* * *

We deplore the Kashmir Commission's reply to Pakistan. It prejudices, to say the least of it, prospects of world peace and has, therefore, rendered a disservice to the U.N. which created the Commission. We reserve our detailed comments.

For the present we only note that the Commission held that other points raised by Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, including conditions for fair and just plebiscite, "are not pertinent at this stage".

The language is most unhappy. But before it is demanded of them, the Commission had better immediately clarify and elucidate that "not pertinent" does not mean "imperinent".

* * *

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has replied to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent appeal. Said Mr. Liaquat Ali: "I must give every assurance to the people and the Government of India that we want to maintain very pleasant relations with them, but this cannot be achieved unilaterally".

If "must" means recognition of an imperative obligation, we must congratulate Mr. Liaqat Ali.

And we wholeheartedly agree—with a strong plea, too—that pleasant relations "cannot be achieved unilaterally".

* * *

"We have", said Mr. Liaquat Ali, "been trying in every way to maintain peace in the world and we are still trying it".

As the Kashmir Commission would bear "us" out?

* * *

"If", Mr. Liaquat Ali also stated, "the Prime Minister of India really wants what he said in his broadcast, then I assure him that the hand of Pakistan is stretched out in peace for friendship and justice".

Which hand and where? Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will, we are sure, agree with us that this assurance of his needs "clarification and elucidation".

* * *

Opposing the inclusion of the Indian question in the U.N. agenda, Mr. Louw, leader of the South African delegation, declared that both the Government and the official Opposition in South Africa regarded the question as unquestionably a domestic one in terms of the U.N. Charter.

So might Hitler have said about the domestic question of Jew-baiting.

* * *

Dr. Malan, on his part, has been shouting in the South African (White) House of Assembly. Explaining his new plans against Indians he declared: "When they had grievances they did not, like other sections of the community who had grievances, appeal to Government and then abide by Government's decision or go on protesting to Government".

We like the honest naivete of Dr. Malan especially in the last six words.

* * *

"They", complained Dr. Malan, "went to the United Nations to incite world opinion against South Africa. In these circumstances the Indians had no right to regard themselves as part of the settled population who belonged to South Africa".

And if the Whites of South Africa defy the United Nations and world opinion, would it be in order to say that they have no right to regard themselves as part of the settled population who belonged to the world?

* * *

In reply to questions in Parliament, Mr. Bevin said: "The statement I have made does not involve the recognition of Israel".

It involves only the declaration that Britain is going to recognise Israel and work in the U.N. for its recognition by others. A great deal of difference. Indeed, all the difference.

* * *

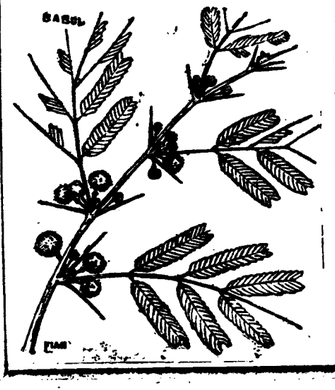
PARIS, Sept. 22: The three Western Powers tonight delivered to Russia a new Note asking the Soviets in effect, "do you or do you not accept four-Power control of Berlin?"

On receipt of an answer, the three Western envoys will hold another series of 13 meetings with Soviet leaders at the Kremlin after which the three Western Powers will deliver to Russia a new Note asking the Soviets in effect, "do we or do we not understand you to reject four-Power control of Berlin?"

On receipt of an answer to that Note—but enough for the present.

OPEN AIR

A common tree, well-known to everyone who lives in this part of India is the Babul or Acacia. Its stout sharp thorns protect it from being eaten by passing animals, and its leaves, which are divided into fine narrow leaflets, are well adapted for a dry climate. The flowers which appear at this season are little balls of gold and they in their turn give place to nobbly pods containing the seeds. The branches often bear large galls, brown woody lumps sometimes almost as large as a man's fist. These growths on the branches or leaves of trees are nearly always caused by some insect which lays its eggs in the tissue of the tree, but though I have made many enquiries, I have not yet been able to discover which particular insect is responsible for the galls on the Babul. My affection for the Babul arises from the fact that it is so often chosen by the birds for their nests. I know many Babul trees which house colonies of weaver birds' nests and it is most amusing to watch these little birds, whose golden markings match so well with the gold of the flowers, as they work at their nests, chirping happily to each other all the while.



D. R.

POWERS TO CORPORATION TO RAISE GENERAL TAX

Assembly Passes Bill To Amend Municipal Act

R. W. I. T. C. MAY NOT GET LICENSE FOR RACING AFTER 1953

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

POONA, Sept. 23.

By a piece of legislation enacted in the Assembly this afternoon, the powers of the Bombay Municipality to levy a General Tax, have been raised from 17 to 21 per cent.

It was disclosed in the Assembly that the Royal Western India Turf Club had been intimated that they may not get a license for horse racing after 1953.

It was also revealed that the revenues which Government derived from racing last year in Poona and Bombay exceeded Rs. one crore.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Provincial Legislature, the Bard of Avon was quoted, when Mr. V. D. Mehta said "what is in a name? what we call as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet". The quotation cropped up when a Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act was passed.

LICENSE FOR RACING

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, disclosed today in the Legislative Assembly that Government has informed the Royal Western India Turf Club that it may not be granted a license for horse racing after 1953. No special legislation for abolishing it was necessary as horse racing was illegal under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act unless a license was obtained for it under the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act

The Minister said that during the racing season a number of individuals tried to defy the law and hoodwink the authorities by accepting race bets. Almost any line of legitimate business was misused for the purpose and "bracket shop" had been detected in tea shops, dispensaries, panshops, cycle shops and numerous business and the conductors resorted to various ruses to escape attention of the authorities. Government was aware that some of the Government officials "indulged in horse racing", but Government did not propose imposing any restrictions on such officials

INCOME FROM RACES

The Minister said that the average annual income derived by Government during the last five years was Rs 9,788,209 per year. Last year the income was as 1,008,015. The amounts include both Bombay and Poona seasons.

BILL TO AMEND MUNICIPAL ACT

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government introduced for the first reading the B.ll to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. This Bill is deemed necessary as certain changes in the rules and regulations which govern municipal procedure in Bombay, have become necessary

Explaining briefly the reasons why the amending Bill was introduced, Mr. Vartak said that at present the Bombay Municipality could only levy a tax of 17 per cent of the ratable value of properties On the basis of existing ratable values, the margin left was considered insufficient in view of the very great increase in unavoidable current expenditure and the development programme contemplated by the Corporation It was therefore, proposed to raise the maximum limit for general tax to 21 per cent

By another amendments to a clause in the present Act, the Bill empowers the Corporation to make appointments for the post of a Deputy Commissioner for a period less than five years

BILL OPPOSED

Mr. M A. Bhatt opposing the Bill said that empowering the Corporation to levy a higher general tax might lead to an inflationary reaction.

Mr M. U. Rajab suggested that the Government m.ght hand over to the Corporation either the whole or a large slice of the revenue derived from Entertainment Tax.

Mr. Babubhai Patel supporting the Bill said the new taxation powers sought to be conferred on the Corporation did not affect the public generally but only the owners of properties

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, expressed his sense of surprise that it had been suggested that the new powers sought to be conferred on the Municipality would adversely affect inflation. One of the most important methods of fighting inflation was to "mop up" the purchasing power of the people by raising the scale of taxation all round-local, provincial and central On this ground at least the Bill was unexceptionable.

"We might have to increase taxation, if inflation is not checked in the near future", he said. In such an eventuality, local bodies which depended on the Government for subsidies, could also have to increase their resources, by levying additional taxes. He also stated that the Government had moved the Bill as the Corporation has asked them to raise the limit.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

Answering another objection, the Finance Minister said that the question of allocating the Entertainment Tax wholly or in great measure, had to be examined not in the light of the conditions obtaining in the city of Bombay but against the background of the whole province If such a thing were conceded in favour of the Municipality other Local Bodies in the moffusil could justifiably make similar claims. This would lead to a serious depletion of the Government revenues.

Dr. Natu also spoke.

Besides empowering the Corporation to levy a higher general tax, the Bill also empowers the Corporation to transfer surpluses to general revenues but that they should also be made liable to make good, deficits from the general revenues so that the soundness of the Sinking Funds is not affected. The proposed revision is similar to that made in the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923.

SINKING FUND

At present the Sinking Funds maintained by the Corporation, showed an excess over the amount required to be accumulated for payment. As the law stood, it was not permissible for the Corporation to transfer any surpluses in the Sinking Fund to the ordinary revenues, or even reduce future annual contributions.

The Bill passed through all the readings

BILL TO AMEND REFUGEE ACT

Piloting the Bill to amend the Bombay Refugees Act, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier said that the Bill had been brought to remove some of the rigorous of the old Act. There was no need for them to include in agitations and protests.

Possibly their distressed state of mind was responsible for this for they had been driven from their homes and had sometimes lost their all. The Government had no intention to humiliate them. They would do everything to rehabilitate them and look after their needs and comforts.

Mr Babubhai Patel said that since refugees had to start from scratch in everything food, clothes, shelter, and even new occupations—it was the duty of Government to assist them and rehabilitate them. As such the collection of statistics and registration would be helpful to the authorities. The Bill was welcome.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, while expressing sympathy for the refugees, said that they had no right to be a nuisance. It was not for them to make conditions, for instance that they would live in cities. It was high time they were told that the Province had nothing to do with their sufferings

Mr. B. G. Kher in his reply said that unfortunately, the refugees were accustomed to a better standard than Bombay's middle classes, "the class from which I come", he said. Hence they felt that they had a grievance at the rations they were getting. The proper thing for them to do was to face upto their problems bravely. They had to recognise that Bombay had done its best. They could not say "give us this and that".

He mentioned "the wholly unnecessary agitation" of the refugees sometime ago, for certain barracks in Bombay which at present house the city's police.

The problems had to be solved sensibly. Sentiment did not build houses or grow food or produce jobs. That was why Government had opened a training school and a separate branch. As soon as possible they would solve the problems of housing the refugees, their health, food and education.

The Bill passed through all the stages and was unanimously accepted by the House.

Other Bills which were passed were, the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, the Bill to amend the code of civil procedure and the Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, moved a Bill to amend the Bombay Sales Tax Act as it effects bullion and species. He said that the object of the amendment he said that pending the adoption by the provinces concerned of a uniform policy in this respect, it was necessary to reduce the existing rate of levy in this province, if only in order that trade in bullion and specie may not artificially be diverted to other areas. By this levy the Sales Tax on these will be reduced to 1-4 of one per cent.

The House accepted the Bill.

INSOLVENCY ACT AMENDMENT

The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, in its application to the Province of Bombay, is being amended.

The amending legislation, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 20 (Part V), validates the provisions of the rules and of the insolvency notice form prepared under the provision of the first amending Act of 1939. It may be recalled that in a few proceedings before the High Court, it was held that some of the provisions of these rules and of the insolvency notice form fell beyond the scope of the provision of the Act as amended in 1939. The present Bill also brings the provisions of the Act in line with those of the English Bankruptcy Acts.

Cochin Cabinet In The Making

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 23 (UPI) The expansion of the Cochin Ministry is imminent. Mr. Ikkanda Warrier, Premier, has. It is learnt, decided to have four Ministers in the Cabinet. The list of names of the Ministers has been sent to the Parliamentary Board of the Indian National Congress for its approval.

It is further learnt that Messrs. P. Govinda Menon, C. A. Ouseph and E. K. Aiyyappan are included in the list.

STALIN PRESIDES

Eastern Bloc Confers In Crimea

LONDON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Reports reaching the Foreign Office suggest that a conference of heads of Eastern European States is now meeting in the Crimea under the Presidency of Generalissimo Josef Stalin, an official spokesman said to-day.

Diplomatic sources said in Washington yesterday they believed a secret conference of leaders of Russia's "satellite countries" was being held or had been held in the Soviet Union.

The British spokesman said to-day that while reports of such a meeting could not be regarded as 100 percent firm, there were strong indications that Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria were represented.

According to reports reaching the Foreign Office Mme. Anna Pauker, Foreign Minister of Rumania, M. Georgi Dimitrov Prime Minister of Bulgaria, and President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia had all gone abroad and were believed to be in the Crimea.

Premier Stalin, it is understood, has been on holiday in the Crimea for some days and it was for this reason that last Saturday the three envoys of the Western Powers were forced to hold their last discussion in Moscow with Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

POLAND AND HUNGARY NOT THERE.

There is no indication in London of the reason for these discussions and there is no evidence here that Poland or Hungary are represented.

No Ministry Without Portfolio

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23. (A.P.I.): The Government of India, it is understood, have decided to disband the Ministry Without Portfolio as Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has been appointed Minister for Railways.

Mr. Ayyangar will take over his new portfolio to-morrow.

It is likely that matters relating to inter-Dominion affairs, which were dealt by Mr. Ayyangar, will be allocated to the Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation.

ATTACK ON TWO ENEMY CONVOYS

Indian Troops On Offensive At Leh And Zojila

SRINAGAR, September 23. (A.P.I.): Maintaining their patrol activity in the Gures area, Indian army forward troops, during the last 24 hours, made repeated strikes on enemy convoys of men and mules near Taobat, North-West of Khazalwan, west of Gures and liquidated them completely, writes the A. P. I. Correspondent. In the first engagement the enemy lost 20 men and 20 mules.

Another convoy moving on the western bank of the Kishenganga river, four miles north-west of Khazalwan was attacked by our patrols killing eight hostiles.

In the Uri area, Indian artillery fired upon an enemy party north-west of Chakothi and dispersed them. The enemy who suffered heavy casualties fled to the nearby jungles for cover.

In the Tithway sector, our gunners scored direct hits on enemy mortars and machine-gun positions and silenced them. Hostile 25-pounders from an area west of Tithwal fired 40 shells on our forward positions during the day.

Indian troops continued offensive patrolling at Leh and Zojila.

A. V. THAKKER ELECTED TO CONSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 23.

Gajanan Joshi, prominent advocate and worker, had filed his nomination paper as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly India, but afterwards withdrew in favour of Thakar Bappa. The other two members, Sjts. Maganlal Joshi and Premchand Shah having also withdrawn, Sjt. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah (Solicitor) and Thakar Bappa are held duly elected.

Bombay Ban On Hyderabad Paper

The Government of Bombay has banned the entry into, or the sale, distribution or circulation within the Province of the 'Khizar', an Urdu newspaper of Hyderabad (Deccan.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—On the occasion of inaugurating the Kashmir Emporium at Simla, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, East Punjab Premier, made a fervent appeal to the people of East Punjab to help Kashmir in every way since the case of Kashmir was India's own. The Premier also paid high tributes to Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah.

Stop Press

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA FOR WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPA): The State Department today said that Walter Bedell Smith, American Ambassador to Russia, was returning to Washington for consultations.

FRENCH ELECTIONS

PARIS, Sept. 23, (Reuter): In the French Assembly today, the Deputies voted by a narrow majority of 291 votes to 286, to admit a Bill postponing the elections.

MORARKA'S PETITION DISMISSED

Want Of Government's Sanction Causes Delay

Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Justice Chainani of the Bombay High Court dismissed on Thursday the petition filed by Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka a business magnate, praying for an order for expediting the hearing of the charge against him under the High Denomination Notes Ordinance.

In his petition, Gokulchand alleged that he had been arrested along with two others on March 30, 1948, by Inspector Miranda of the Anti-Corruption Branch and subsequently released on bail and that their bail-period was being extended from time to time on grounds that the inquiries were incomplete.

The petitioner presented an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on June 24 pointing out the delay in filing the charge-sheet, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave further extension. Against this order Gokulchand filed the present application seeking to get that order set aside and praying that the proceedings be quashed as the police were deliberately protracting them.

MIRANDA DENIES ALLEGATIONS

In his affidavit, Inspector Miranda categorically denied the allegations that he was deliberately delaying the proceedings. He averred that he had started investigations in this matter as a sequel to the information received through Government in the Finance Department that the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and Apollo Mills, of which Gokulchand is one of the directors, had made false declarations in respect of high denomination notes to the tune of several lakhs of rupees. Mr. Miranda's preliminary inquiries having disclosed a "prima facie" case, the petitioner and two others were arrested on March 30. Mr. Miranda added that he had seized nearly 200 registers and documents and that nearly a quarter of them were in Marwari script, a careful scrutiny of which entailed considerable time. Mr. Miranda further stated that while inquiries were being pursued, Gokulchand offered him a bribe of Rs. 1 lakh in cash through Rao Bahadur D. J. Shah for hushing up this inquiry and at this incident forms the subject matter of a separate charge in respect of which the petitioner had applied to the High Court for a stay of proceedings but which request was summarily rejected.

GOVERNMENT'S SANCTION AWAITED

Mr. Miranda said that he had completed his inquries in July and that he had applied to the Central Governmnt through the Local Government for the requisite sanction without which no charge-sheet could be filed. He hoped to launch the prosecution as soon as the sanction was received.

Dismissing the petition, their Lordships remarked that the matter primarily concerned the Magistrate by whom remands had been granted from time to time and they therefore refused to interfere in this connection, and discharged the rule.

Mr. H. P. Choksi, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, while the petitioner was represented by Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla.

TWO BARGES SINK IN CITY DOCKS

(Continued from Page 1)

served that the Tricolour had been hoisted, and it was believed that the national emblem was used as no other means of signalling distress was available.

However, despite the valiant efforts of the crew, the launch could not approach the country craft on account of the rough seas. The fate of the craft is not known.

DANGER SIGNAL

At 4 p.m. the No. 4 signal indicating danger to navigation was hoisted by the port authorities as soon as they were apprised of the likelihood of the gale increasing in fury. By 6 p.m. the signal had been changed to No. 6 indicating an increase in the tempo of the storm, which was gathering momentum as the night advanced.

OLMPIC TEAM HELD UP

The cyclonic weather prevented the S. S. "Circassia" from berthing at Mole Station at the scheduled hour of 7 p.m. and the reception to the returning Olmpic Team had to be dropped. The ship will now put into port at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, when the storm is expected to subside.

Salvaging operation will also start tomorrow and it is anticipated that the entrance to the docks will be cleared after about 36 hours' work.

CAUSE OF GALE

Recording the cause of the gale, the Santa Cruz Observatory, stated that this morning's deep depression off the coast of Bombay intensified in the course of the day and formed into a cyclone, which by about 10 p.m. centred about 70 miles west of Bombay.

The cyclone is likely to move northwards towards the Gulf of Cambay and recurve north-eastwards later. Gale and locally very heavy rain is expected in Kolaba, Bombay, Thana, Surat, Broach, southern Saurashtra and heavy rain is likely in Gujerat and south-east saurashtra during the next 24 hours.

The gale which have been blowing in Bombay have an average wind speed of 37 miles per hour, while the maximum velocity in gusts has been 68 miles per hour at 6-40 p.m.

The weather is expected to moderate in Kolaba and Bombay district by tomorrow evening.

STUDENTS ON WAR PATH

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): A large number of students collected near the Law College gates this afternoon, pelted stones causing serious damage to the cars of the Prime Minister, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Minister for Labour Mr. C. Kesavan, and the Labour Commissioner, Mr. V K. Velayudhan.

The Ministers were returning home for lunch after attending a Labour Conference in the Secretariat. The Ministers and the Labour Commissioner however, escaped injuries.

PROFIT-SHARING IN SIX INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the surplus profit, would enable the concerns generally speaking, to declare a reasonable dividend.

"If in any year, profits are not enough to provide this rate of return, the deficiency should be made up in the succeeding years, cumulatively".

LABOUR TO GET 50 P.C. OF SURPLUS PROFITS

Referring to Labour's share in surplus profits, the Committee says: "We have stated that it is not possible to relate Labour's share to changes in production, and that Labour's share must be determined in an arbitary manner. Having due regard to the conditions prevailing in the industries selected for an experiment in profit-sharing.

We have come to the conclusion that Labour's share should be 50 per cent of the surplus profits of the undertakings.

The individual workers' share of profit, we consider, should be in proportion to his total earnings during the preceding 12 months, minus dearness allowance and any other bonuses received by him. This should, of course, be in substitution of any other profit-sharing bonus that is being paid now.

"If an individual worker's share exceeds 25 per cent of his basic wages, we consider that cash payment should be limited to 25 per cent of his basic wages, and the excess held on his account either in his Provident Fund or otherwise.

"How this bonus should be treated for Income-Tax purposes is a matter which should receive the consideration of Government".

The report deals at length with the question whether Labour's share should be distributed by each undertaking or by each industry or industry as a whole in each region or for all industrial under-taking in the country.

Ex-hypothesis, says the report, profit-sharing can only be unit-wise. Only then can the fundamental objective of profit-sharing, viz, that the worker should have a direct interest in the fortunes of the concern in which he works, be attained. This will, however, inevitably mean no share for Labour in units which do not make profits. It will also involve differences in remuneration to Labour in different units. The efficient worker, who has the misfortune to be employed in an undertaking which means no profit, must remain content with his ordinary wages; while an inefficient workers, who has the good fortune to work in a profit-making concern, will, nevertheless, share in the prosperity of that concern. We have found that Labour as a whole is not prepared to accept these implications of profit-sharing. Trade Unions are usually organised on an industry-wise basis, and profit-sharing unit-wise will cut across that structure. The fear has been expressed whether this may not lead to industrial unrest. It has been suggested that these difficulties can be removed if profit-sharing is on an industry-cum-locality basis. But employers are fundamentally opposed to such pooling of profits, which will mean subsidising of inefficient concerns by the more efficient units in an industry. Such a system will not be profit-sharing, and will be nothing more than a form of special levy on elected industries for the benefit of certain sections of Labour.

"In view of these difficulties, we recommend a scheme where profit-sharing should normally be unit-wise, but in certain selected cases would be on an industry-cum-locality basis.

We consider that, to begin with, profit sharing on an industry-cum-locality basis should be tried out in the textile industry in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

The extension of the scheme to the textile industry in other localities can be considered later by Government. In these cases, the surplus profits of the units will be pooled for the purpose of ascertaining what should be the profit-sharing bonus payable to Labour in the industry in that locality.

This bolus shall be payable, as a minimum, by every unit to its Labour, irrespective of its profits. But in those units where half the surplus profits (i.e. the amount due to Labour in that unit) exceeds the sum required to pay the minimum bonus referred to in the previous sentence, such excess shall also be paid to the workers of that unit.

In all cases, however, individual cash disbursement will be limited to 25 per cent of a worker's basic wage, and any excess will kept in his account, Provident Fund or otherwise.

The net effect will be that Labour employed in every unit in the locality will get a minimum share calculated on the basis of the total of half the surplus profits of all units in the locality which make surplus profits.

The Committee recognises that this proposals amounts to a fundamental departure from the principle of profit-sharing to the extent it involves the payment of a minimum sum by units, who have either incurred a loss or made a profit less than the average profit of the industry. Except in the case of such units, however, it would be a scheme of profit-sharing as ordinarily understood. The proposal, moreover, meets one of the employers' fundamental objections to profit-sharing on locality wise basis, inasmuch as it does not involve efficient units subsidising workers of inefficient units".

While the main body of the report contains agreed recommendations of the Committee, a few notes of dissent, namely those by Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. S. P. Jain, Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai and Mr. V. P. Karnik are appended to it.

BIZONE PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (Reuter): The United States has asked Britain and France to stop dismantling Bizone plants which may be included in the plan for curtailing reparations, it was learned authoritatively here today.

FIGHTING IN E. JAVA

BATAVIA, Sept. 23, (Reuter) A state of siege has been declared in Republican held east Java where fighting with Communists is talking place, the Republican News Agency reported tonight.

REDS BREAK THROUGH INTO TSINAN

Nanking Forces Still Battling For Shantung's Capital

NANKING, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Thirty thousand Chinese Communist troops have broken through into the Tsinan business district and are hammering at the city gates across the Moat, Shantung capital's last line of defence, a Government military spokesman announced here today.

Government forces were still holding out at seven points around the city, including the southern airfield, which had been rendered unussable, he said.

Nationalist forces today flung squadrons of aircraft into the seven-day-old battle for Tsinan, in support of hard-pressed Government defenders.

BIG REDS' CASUALTY

Pro-Government despatches claimed that 14,000 Communist troops were killed and wounded in the action, which Nationalist Headquarters described as the biggest of its kind in the 20-year-old civil war against the Communist armies.

President Chiang Kai-Shek said today that considerable Government reinforcements were on their way to the beleaguered Tsinan.

CHANGLI AGAIN CHANGES HANDS

In fighting in the Manchurian corridor the strategically placed railway town of Changli changed hands for the third time this week. Government troops lost the town after new Communist attacks. Changli stands on the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 35 miles south-west of Shanhaikwan.

Roosevelt Did It Without China's Knowledge

NANKING, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Mr. Hollington Tong, Chinese Minister for Information, declared today that the Yalta Agreement between President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin giving Russia access to the Manchurian port of Dairen was made without China's knowledge.

Mr. Tong was commenting on the claim in "secret papers of Harry L. Hopkins" published in "Collier's Magazine" that Stalin and Roosevelt had discussed the disposal of Dairen with Chiang Kai-Shek long before the Yalta Pact.

"It happens, I was present at Cairo on the occasion of the meeting which Mr. Hopkins cites", Mr. Tong said.

According to my recollection President Roosevelt in one of his conversations with President Chiang inquired about the possibility of the conversion of Dairen into a free port at the end of the war.

"The reply of President Chiang was that he might give consideration to such a proposal which the time came provided there was no infringement of Chinese Sovereignty".

The commitment later made by Mr. Roosevelt at Yalta "differed from what President Roosevelt himself had suggested to President Chiang at Cairo". Mr. Tong said.

HONGKONG FIRE TAKES TOLL OF 135

HONG KONG, Sept. 23 (Reuter):— The death roll rose to 135 today in the Hong Kong waterfront fire disaster.

Firemen had by today carried 115 charred and unrecognisable bodies from the upper floors of the tenement building in which the fire started.

Of 66 people taken to hospital 12 were seriously hurt.

Most of the victims were women and children.

Firemen later today brought the blaze under control. First estimates put the damage at 40,000,000 Hong Kong Dollars (£2,500,000).

Nanking Refutes Siam Report

NANKING, Sept 23 (Reuter). A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman today denied a report appearing in the Bangkok Press yesterday that a division of Chinese troops had crossed the Siamese frontier and "was threatening the independence of Siam."

The spokesman said the report was "absolutely unfounded since there is no common frontier between China and Siam and no Chinese troops are stationed anywhere outside Chinese territory."

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Previous Closing	30.04
Today's Opening	30.93
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	30.87
Difference	—7

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	169	4
Silver Ready	172	8
Gold Ready	113	12
Sovereign	76	8
Expectation :		
Cottcn Jarila Jan./Feb.	583	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Stock Exchange Opening Prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted

General Motors 60-5/8.

United States Steel Common unquoted.

Ditto Preference 133.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT MALABAR, Sept. 23.

Coiyarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/135; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts Raw, 110; Dry 150; Cocoanutoil 510; Copra Office 350; Dilpasand 360; Madrasnottam 380; Pepper Wynaad 1550; Country 1500; Dryginger Chernad 450; Ernad 415; Coffee Robusta 145; Timber Pali 55/75; Junglewood 32/8/40; Vellapine 45/60; Beneak 35/45; Heak 80/120; Mango 3/8/4; Teak 15/20; Rosewood 16/20.

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, Sept. 23.

Hundi buying 317.

Hundi selling 318

Gold 109

Silver 154

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

Cotton old crop ready Nt 82; Punjab 289-F 96; Fourf 76. Tone quiet for old crop but steady for new crop in which 1500 bales business reported at 77 to 78 for Rollers and 82 to 83 Rupees for Sawgin Sind Nt Oct/Nov. delivery European firms being principal buyers, Pakistan Government propose establishing Central Cotton Committee on lines of Indian Cotton Committee to allie between Government and growers and merchants.

Cottonseed Nt ready 8/14; October 7/4; Rapeseeds 796. Easy demand quiet

Gold Tejabi 105†4; Sovereigns 73/4; Silver Rupees coins 111. Steady but quiet.

Government of Pakistan have stopped sugar imports from hard currency areas in order to save dollars and sugar imports from India will be given more preference.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Rapid rise in Calico and Arvind by about Rs. 70 was the main feature today. The technical situation of Arvind is oversold and there seems fear of squeeze by professional bulls.

It is believed in well informed circles that Calico will win in assessment case and Calico will have to pay about Rs. eleven lakh only against an assessment notice of Rs. 224 lakh Bears were nervously covering their sales. At time of close heavy profit selling absorbed some gains but undertone of the market is firm.

Calico opened 1217; highest 1275; closed 1250; (XD.)

Ambika opened 396; highest 410; closed 400.

Arvind opened 1418; highest 1478; closed 1447.

Deffered opened 1535; highest 1558; lowest 1526; closed 1535.

Closing quotations: Calico (XD) 1250; Arvind 1447; Ambika 400; Deffered 1535; Jagdish 158; Jupiter 372; Mahalaxmi 616/4/0; Raipur 1685; Sarspur 575.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuter). The recent rise in British Government stocks continues. This section of the Stock Markets received persistent small buying orders today and gains of three-sixteenths were general.

Various industrial groups were steady with little trade passing.

Brewery shares were however inclined to dullness following some selling by provinces.

The general quiet firmness was attributable to the fact that the British foreign minister's speech on the international situation was less gloomy than had been anticipated.

Speculators in Brazilian utilities received a rude shock. Prices of railway issues fell several points following the adverse press comment concerning the possibility of long delay before any take over by the Brazilian Government. Argentine tramway stocks were also a weak feature.

Buying of South African free state mining issues continued apace. The Kaffir market opened strong with Johannesburg support for new Pioneers and Iddle (middle) wits. Profit-taking however reduced earlier gains. New Pioneers were two and six up at fifty-two and six.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Sept. 23.

Yesterday's closing: Silver 151/4‡ Gold 104/8; Gur Fagan 10/5/3.

Todays: Silver Forward 152; Opened 151/12; Gold Forward 104/4; Opened steady

Gur Ready 13/12; Wet 11, Fagan 10/6/2; Opened 10/6/3; last night touched 10/7/9& Very steady.

Cryscal 37/8; Chandsari 35 to 35; Ready 110; White 119 Asuj 108/8; Magsir 107/8; October 118; Jan. 118.

Wheat 26, 24; Gram 15; Barley 15; Peas 13/8; Arhar 13/8; Moong 19/4; Urd 19; Sarson 24/12; Mustardoil 67; Oilcake 9/12; Cottonseed 14; Groundnut 16; Oats 11 quiet.

MILK

It has been brought to the notice of the authorities that in many instances, cases have been detected, wherein servants of the milk cardholders have been caught adulterating milk on the way to their residences. They either purchase less or drink part of it and make up the shortage by adding water. Consumers taking milk from the Government Scheme are, therefore, requested to report immediately to the Milk Distribution Officer, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, when they are not satisfied with the quantity or quality so that the matter can be looked into.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

PASSENGER SAILING FOR NAWABANDAR, VERAVAL AND CUTCH MANDVI.

The s.s. 'Kalavati' will sail hence on Sunday, the 26th instant weather permitting to Nawabandar, Veraval and Cutch Mandvi for passengers and tickets can be booked daily for Deck passage at M/s. Kanji Jadhavji and Co., from 10-30 a.m. to 2-00 p.m. and 3-00 p.m. to 6-00 p.m. (Tel. No. 25744 and 22484).

Daily for Cabin passage at our Frere Road office during office hours (Tele. No. 25061).

On day of sailing at our Prince's Dock office from 8-00 a.m. onwards. (Tele. No. 24066). 1529

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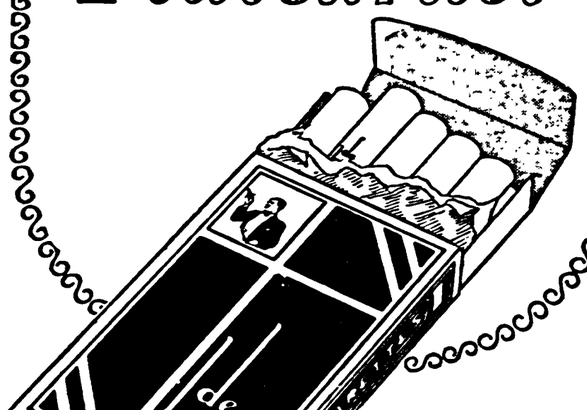

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Consumption Of Indian Cotton

(Expressed in terms of bales of 392 lbs. nett).

CONSUMPTION.

	During May 1948.	During May 1947.	Since 1st September 1947.	During the corresponding period last year.
Dominion of India (excluding Indian States.	265,749	213,191	2077,331	1892,863
Indian States	58,931	52,297	496,103	451,032
Total — India	324,680	265,488	2573,434	2343,895

Statement of Indian and Pakistan Cottons (Pressed and unpressed) consumed in Mills in the Dominion of India excluding Indian States during the month of May 1948. (excluding Pakistan)

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923)

(Expressed in terms of bales of 392 lbs. nett)

CONSUMPTION.	During May 1948.	During May 1947.	Since 1st September 1947.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Island	94,943	75,248	717,295	650,102
Ahmedabad	37,277	25,928	279,752	224,892
Bombay Province	154,806	121,080	1174,637	1050,663
Madras Province	48,765	38,735	351,327	339,091
United Provinces	29,534	22,881	253,643	229,306
Central Provinces and Berar	11,573	13,364	116,477	104,641
West Bengal	9,510	7,717	81,430	67,600
East Punjab and Delhi	8,321	5,856	64,336	64,830
Other Provinces	3,240	3,558	35,481	36,732
TOTAL	265,749	213,191	2077,331	1892,863

CONSUMPTION DURING MAY

Statement of Indian and Pakistan cottons (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in Indian States during the month of May 1948.

(Based on Voluntary returns)

(Expressed in terms of bales of 392 lbs. nett).

CONSUMPTION.

	During May 1948.	During May 1947.	Since 1st September 1947.	During the corresponding period last year.
Hyderabad	5,524	5,342	53,954	40,306
Mysore	6,512	6,534	47,998	54,755
Baroda	7,365	4,048	55,953	41,535
Gwalior	6,495	6,965	59,761	51,347
Indore	11,821	10,471	105,123	102,373
Kathiawar States	5,869	5,609	51,170	48,996
Other Indian States and Pondicherry	15,345	13,328	122,144	111,720
TOTAL	58,931	52,297	496,103	451,032

Statement of unpressed (loose) Indian and Pakistan cottons consumed in mills in India during the month of May 1948.

(Excluding Pakistan)

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in the Dominion of India excluding Indian States and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States).

(Expressed in terms of bales of 392 lbs. nett).

CONSUMPTION.

	During May 1948.	During May 1947.	Since 1st September 1947.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay Province	1,202	1,588	9,319	15,404
Madras Province	13,273	14,332	86,678	102,420
United Provinces	249	2	3,695	570
Central Provinces and Berar	93	219	4,158	2,428
West Bengal	291	103	1,879	1,413
East Punjab and Delhi	—	—	—	—
Other Provinces	564	567	5,337	8,079
Total Dominion of India (excluding Indian States)	16,272	16,811	111,066	130,314
Indian States	4,857	4,466	40,601	31,200
TOTAL — INDIA	21,129	21,277	151,667	161,514

ALSATIAN COTTON AND RAYON INDUSTRY

The textile industry in Alsace (French Province, East of France) was born two hundred years ago when three young men of Mulhouse borrowed enough capital to set up a cloth printing works such as existed only in Holland and Switzerland. Fortune smiled on them and their example was followed. In order not to be dependant on other countries, spinnng and weaving mills were built, and later machine constructions firms, chemical and dye works and engraving shops were opened up. By 1828 the industry was in full bloom.

Alsace did not only build mills and machinery. Methodically Mulhouse trained and continues to train specialists: engineers in the Spinning and Weaving School, and chemists specialised in the dyeing in the Higher School of Chemistry. An institute of textile research which works in close contact with the industry has since been added.

In spite of the scarcity of raw materials and war damage the textile industry has been built up again. Today it is not far from reaching prewar output, and is seeking to conquer foreign markets. Results are encouraging but difficulties are great. Alsace has also recovered her overseas markets.

mThe strength of the textile industry lies in the quality of its products: on again without doubt that Alsace which there is a wide demand, and on the other luxury style goods.

The first mass produced products demand great care and plant permitting of low prices production. The high class goods have been the pride of the industry for the past 200 years. Some, after knowing a great vogue for 20 or 30 years are forgotten for a time until tney suddenly become popular again Today printed cretonnes, chintz and rayon crepes of all types are in fashion again fithout doubt that Alsace is a great centre of creaton of high quality goods.

Movements Of Sugar In India

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22. (A.P.I.): At a meeting of representatives of the Government of India and the Indian Sugar Syndicate convened by Mr. N. D. Rikhy. Chief Director of Movements, Ministry of Food, Government of India, the position regarding the movements of sugar was reviewed.

It was agreed by the representatives of the Indian Sugar Syndicate that movements from sugar factories on all railways—Eastern Punjab, East Indian and O.T.—had been generally satisfactory.

INDIA TO INCREASE STEEL OUTPUT

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 23. (API.) The Government of India have decided to raise India's annual steel producing capacity by one million tons annually and consulting engineers are being appointed to make a rapid preliminary survey, it is learnt here.

The question of establishing one plant of a million-ton capacity or two plants of half-a-million ton capacity each, will, it is stated, be decided when the report of consultant's is ready.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Displays Better Tone

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The market continued its better tone round all sections and a fair turnover was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 98/14 three per cent loan 1986 99/13 three per cent loan 1953/55 102/13 three per cent loan 1949/52 100/11 S Odd lot three per cent loan 1957 102/6 S lot three per cent loan 1963/65 101/4 three per cent loan 1966/68 101/2.

BANKS: Allahabad Bank 450 Ditto (Conty) 224 Ditto (Pref) 162 Bengal Central Bank 70/2 Calcutta National Bank 13/8 Reserve Bank 112 United Commercial Bank 62.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 11/11 Elgin Mills 18/15 Kesoram 20/2 Muir Mills 350 New Victoria (Pref) 5.3.

COALS: Bengal 435 Burrakur 20/11 Churulia 4/8 East Indian 29/4 Katras Jherriah 32/2 Raneegunge 15/12 S lot South Karanpura 23/8 Talcher 4/6 Western Bengal 5/2 Central India 6/12 Dhemo Main 14/9 Equitable 39/8 New Beerbhoom 17 Union 36/8.

JUTES: Bally 260 Delta 259 Gourepore 611 India 188/8 Barnagore 258/8 Howrah 30/4 Kelvin 314 Megna 150 Nuddea 89.

MININGS: Burma Corpn 3/1 Indian Copper 2/8

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/4 Brit Eng 14/2 Ct Burn and Co. 281 Indian Iron and Steel 25/14 Kumardhubi Eng 8/15 Marshalls 7/2 Ct Steel Corpn 21/6 Textile Machinery 7/10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 7/7 Calcutta Electric 21/4 Alluminium Corpn 5/12 B I Corpn 7/15 Eastern Investment 159 Indian Cables 38/12 Indian National Airways 7 Indian Wod Products 31 Jardine Henderson 165/8 Martin Burn 14/10 National Tobacco 23/4 Walford Transport 2/15 Midnapore Zemindary 86/8 Assam Saws 6/15 India Steamship 10/14.

SUGARS: Belsund 4/4 Carew and Co 9/2.

TEAS: Bishnauth 49/6 Dhunseri 11/4 Hasimara 50/12 Exdiv Hattikhira 19/2 Loobah 7/15 Namburnadi 11/12 North Western Cachar 170 Sapoi 23/8 Teloijan 14/8.

Canada's Newsprint Industry

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The President of Newsprint Association of Canada, Mr. R. M. Fowler, told a Milwaukee meeting of newspaper executives that high construction costs and uncertainty of sustained demand both worked against extensive additions to Canada's newsprint industry.

Mr. Fowler said there was sufficient mechanical plant in the world to supply all the newsprint needs but much of it—mostly in England, the Scandinavian countries, other parts of Europe and the Far East—was not in use. Lack of pulp, coal and labour was responsible for the slowdown in production. He added that of Canada's anticipaed 1949 production of 4,675,000 tons some 3,950,000 would be sold to the United States.

INDIAN MISSION TO ETHIOPIA

Sardar Sant Singh On His Objective

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Free India should have mutual goodwill and friendly relations with other nations of the world. That is the object with which we are going to Ethiopia" said Sardar Sant Singh unofficial member of the Indian Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia addressing a press conference here this evening.

Sardar Sant Singh said that the mission had nothing to do with trade relations between that country and India. They were going there to educate people in the fact that Indian civilization was not inferior to that of any other nation of the world. The mission would meet the ruler of Ethiopia as well as prominent persons and would impress on them free India's desire to establish cordial and peaceful relations with the rest of the world.

Sardar Sant Singh said that many people in India did not know much about Ethiopia but there were many points of similarity between Indian and Ethiopian culture. The mission was of an exploratary nature and it intended to impart to the Ethiopian people some concept of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals.

The 'Goodwill Mission' consists of Sardar Sant Singh, Leader, Mrs Ammu Swaminathan, and Seth Devji Rattansey as non-official members and Mr. H. L. Khanna and Col. C. J. Stracey of the I.N.A. as official members. The mission will leave Bombay on Friday for Cairo on their way to Ethiopia.

SEPARATING JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

Madras Government's Move

MADRAS, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.)

The Government of Madras were actively considering a scheme for the seperation of the Judiciary from the Executive and would implement it as soon as possible, said Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, leader of the House, answering a question in the Madras Assembly today.

He revealed that the scheme, when implemented, would result in a saving of Rs. three to five lakhs to the Government. Although the scheme was ready, the Government could not give effect to it in view of the political unrest in the country in the last few months As soon as conditions returned to normal, he said, the Government would introduce the scheme.

Eca Appoins Mission Chief To Turkey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The Economic Cooperation Administration has appointed, Mr. Russell H. Door, New York attorney, as chief of the ECA mission in Turkey,

Since 1946, Mr. Door has served with the Department of State as a U. S. delegate to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Belgium. Simultaneously, he served as U. S. Commissioner on the Tripartite Commission for Restitution of Monetary Gold.

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The East Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee will meet at Jullundur on October 4.

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Suck a pleasant-tasting Peps tablet and feel its medicinal essences bringing comfort and relief to your throat and lungs. Peps are most effective, their soothing, healing and infection-killing vapours being breathed into direct contact with the throat, chest and lungs. Peps allay soreness, irritation, and inflammation, destroy dangerous germs, and clear away congestion.

Diagram shows how the Peps medicinal essences bring comfort and relief direct to every part of the breathing system.

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TEA-COSY to match. Rs. 2-12

TRAY CLOTH 14" x 20"

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AFTERNOON TEA CLOTH 34" x 34" hemstitched in four charming floral designs. Rs. 8-15 each

PLAIN CUSHION COVERS 19" x 19" Rs. 5-8 each

PANELLED CUSHION COVERS Rs. 5-12 each

TABLE-RUNNERS 33½" x 14" Rs. 4-15 each

* * *

CLARKS STRANDED COTTON AND PEARL COTTON in a staggering range of colours.

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BRIGGS AND DEIGHTONS TRANSFERS for Borders, Sprays, Corners, Cushion covers, Chair backs, Table-runners, etc.

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"BUTTERICK" PATTERN SERVICE varied styles for dresses, blouses, lingerie, children's clothes, etc.

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PATON AND BALDWIN'S FUZZY-WUZZY ANGORA WOOL in pastel shades.

Evans Fraser & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

FORT HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Scattered Buying And Short Covering In Steels And Textiles

BOMBAY, Sept. 23

Unfounded fears of drastic anti-inflationary measures were followed by heavy long-liquidation and a fairly large short-interest was created at the recent bottom of the market. Some professional operators who believed that the decline in prices was unduly overdone and they entered the market with a firm determination to push up quotations. This buying support quickly changed the market sentiment and shorts are now covering their unprotected sales with the result that Steel shares are steadily moving up with hopes of further improvement before any important decline sets in.

Tata Steel Defds. opened today steady at Rs. 1540 and improved at Rs 1547 8 with moderate buying. At this level there was small realizing which resulted in a los of Rs. 12. Thereafter, there was irregular price movement under mixed trading and Defds. declined at Rs. 1531/4. This drop attracted increased short covering and Defds. sharply improved at Rs. 1552 8 and steadied at Rs. 1545. Ordinary shares moved within a narrow range highest being Rs. 295 and the lowest Rs. 292/8. Bengal Steels were steady at Rs. 21/9 while Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 26/2.

There was slightly improved demand for Bombay Dyeings which opened at Rs. 1030, advanced at Rs. 1042 8 and steadied at Rs. 1040. Central Indias were done at Rs. 281/8 while Gokaks were quoted at Rs. 290, Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 510. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 296 and after declining at Rs. 294/8, advanced at Rs. 300. Swadeshis opened at Rs. 296 8 and improved at Rs. 302. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 186 and advanced at Rs. 190.

The Bank Section was steady with restricted trading. Central Bank Shares opened at Rs. 87/8 and improved at Rs. 88/4. India Banks were done at Rs. 206 while Reserve Bank shares were steady at Rs. 113. United Commercials found buyers at Rs. 63/12.

In the miscellaneous section price movements were narrow. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 163 and improved at Rs. 165. Belapurs opened at Rs. 278 and after declining at Rs 275 steadied at Rs. 276 8. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 392 8 and Premier Constructions were quoted at Rs. 198. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 25 2 and improved at Rs 25/4. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 250 and Wimco shares were done at Rs. 305.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1037 8
Kohinoor Mills (6-12) XD	297 8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	300 0
Central India Mills (4)	282 0
Simplex Mills	193 0
New Great Eastern (10)	157 0
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	291 0
Indore Malwa (21)	508 12
Century Spinning (15)	527 8
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	150 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	173 8
Swan Mills (20)	330 0
Finlay Mills (15)	284 0
Morarji Goculdas	497 8
Edward Sassoon (30)	508 12
Apollo Mills (As 4)	3-1-6
India United Ord (0-13-9)	12 13
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2-1-9
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241 4
Powar (8)	170 0
Khatau Makanjee (8)	245 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14) XD	293 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-14-1) XD	1542 8
Tata Steel 2nd Prrf. (7-8) G.D.	137 9
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (5)	165 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	391 14
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	278 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	36 0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	25 5
Premier Construction	198 8
Tata Chemicals	14 10
Tata Oil (2)	60 0
Indian Iron (0-6)	26 0
Bengal Steel (08)	21 9
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (4-8)	162 8
Andhra Valley (45)	1475 0
Tata Power (50)	1615 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	74 0
Phoenix Mills (50)	453 12
Indian Manufacturing	4260 0
Kooria Mills (5) X.R.	148 12
Dawn Mills (40)	1000 0
David Mills (6)	191 4
New City Mills (10)	198 8
Minerva Mills (12)	157 8
Bradbury Mills (12)	700 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 4
Bharat Mills (2)	41 0
Mysore Spg. Mills	192 8
Madhowji Dharamsi (0-12)	15 0
Model Mills (12-8)	192 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	695 0
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	281 4
Western India (40)	4010 0
Standard Mills (15)	580 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	12 4
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185 0
Tata Mills (3)	68 12
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	277 8
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	91 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	12 4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47 0
Shrinivas Mills	195 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126 4
Berar Mills	275 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great New	142 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) X.D.	117 8
Ahmedabad New	13 2
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142 8
Surat New	142 8
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	150 0
Broach (0-5)	10 8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 12
Amalgamated (0-12)	13 4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	53 8
Poona Electric Supply	156 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	146 4
Bombay Suburban New	131 4
BANK SHARES	
Reserve Bank (2-12)	113 0
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1935 0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	485 0
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	88 0
Central Bank New	88 8
Bank of India (4)	206 0
Union Bank of India	8 13
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	156 4
Hindu Bank (4)	161
Dhanlaxmi Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52 0
United Commercial (1-8)	63 12
Jaipur Bank (1/8)	48 0
Hindustan Commercial	27 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Laxmi Bank	37 8
Eastern Bank	105 0
Bank of India Coupon	37
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5150 0
Empire (10)	675 0
New India (1-4)	63 4
Jupiter	25 0
Vulcan (0 10) X D	12 12
Indian Mercantile (2)	42 4
New (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	23 8
Industrial and Prudential	29 6
Neptune Assurance	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India Central	21 12
RAILWAY SHARES	
Central Provinces (1-4)	107 8
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	103 12
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	115 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Alcock Ashdown (15)	345 0
Bombay Steamer (28)	580 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	143 12
British Burma Petrol	2 3
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (6)	74 0
Kemp and Co (New)	462 8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	99 0
Western India Match (7-5)	306 4
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21 0
Alembic Chemical (15) X.R	205 8
Supreme India	123 12
Jam Wire (6)	73 0
Bombay Uganda	69 1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42 0
Indian Cement	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries	215 0
United Motor	74 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	104 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002 8
Hydary Construction	19 8
Mahmadi Steam	95 0
Gujarat Motor	25 2
Bardar Carbonic	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Prince of Wales Press	610 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6) X D	200 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1292 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1392 8
Hydro Electric (7)	130 10
Bombay Steamer (6)	310 0
Central India (5)	652 8
Swadeshi Mills	146 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	647 8
Lakshmi Mills	277 8
New Great Mills (5 8)	222 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	111 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140 0
Premier Construction 1st (6-1/4	120 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	135 0
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 0
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	105 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107 0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchand Nagpur (6)	112 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Indian Copper (2-7) X-D	2 8
British India Corpn (0-10)	7 15
Burma Corporation	3-1-6
New Victoria Mill	3 12
Phalton Sugar (8)	136 0
Gold Mohur (20)	325 0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375 0
Sajjan Mills (3)	235 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	190 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	260 0
Air Service	11 0
Ambica Air Lines	15 2
Air India (X-D)	145 0
Hind Motor	5 12
India Steam	11 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept 23.

Tata Ordinary 293 2 Tata Deferred 1542 8 Indian Iron 26 Steel Corpn of Bengal 21 9 Bombay Dyeing 1037/8 Central India 282/8 Gokak 291 4 Kohinoor 297 8 Simplex 193 Swadeshi 300 Tata Power 1600 Associated Cement 165 Belapur 278/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 391/14 Scindia 25/5 Central Bank 88 New India 63 4 Tata 2nd Pref. 137 8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept 22

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £78.
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 £105.
War loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after £103-5/8.
Funding loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £114-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lon. Reg. £117-1/2.
National Bank of India £33-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The cotton market was quiet today with restricted business. Traders are not inclined to take more interest owing to re-introduction of control.

The market was expected to open today at Rs. 583/8 for February delivery but it opened quiet at Rs. 582/8 and declined at Rs. 580 under moderate profit-taking. At this level there was moderate selling and February option improved at Rs. 582 while September was quoted at Rs. 592. The statistical strength is exerting its influence but in view of ceiling price, there is less disposition to assume larger risks.

To-day 6,150 bales were tendered against September contract and with increased short covering current September advanced at Rs. 598. February was steady at Rs. 582.

Towards the close the market was dull and final quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. Sept.	598	0	0
I.C.C. February	582	12	0
I.C.C. May	574	12	0
I.C.C. July	580	4	0
I.C.C. September	582	4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 22.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
September	594	586½	593
February	585¼	582½	583½
May			574½
July			579½
September			582½

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 853 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22.

KARNAK	
January	76.75—244
March	76.93—237
ASHMOUNI	
December	50.51—115
February	50.87—125

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 17th September.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	22,37,71,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	6,66,67,62,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	29,67,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	3,07,18,64,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	34,25,82,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,14,75,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,46,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	95,13,07,000
Advances in India	39,91,21,67,000
Bills discounted in India	13,60,58,000

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Silver: Spot	46	d.
Forward	46	d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8 12	3

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept.23.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101 4
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 6
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100 2
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100 2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	99 12
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 8
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99 14
3 per cent 1949-52	100 14
3 per cent 1949-54	102 11 0
3 per cent 1953-55	102 14
3 per cent 1951	102 8 0
3 per cent 1959-61	102 0
3 per cent 1963-65	101 1 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 13 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 12 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-5[illegible]	105 8 0
4 per cent 1948-53	101 0 0
4 per cent 1960-70	110 12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 12
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	89 0
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98 14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 8
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6
3 per cent U P 1952	100 6
3 per cent C. P 1952	100 6
3 per cent N. W. F 1952	99 10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 2
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111 0
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115 0
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	116 0
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	1101 12
6 K. P. T.	114 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Once again professional Bull operators are making a determined effort to push up silver and their persisting buying is hardening prices.

Forward Silver opened steady today at Rs. 167/12 and declined at Rs. 166/12 on fairly large selling by Bears and some realising operations. At this level there developed active and fairly extensive buying by professional bulls and the market quickly advanced at Rs. 168/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 171/2.

Ready Gold business was done at Rs. 114 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

The market ruled steady and silver improved further but gold was quiet. Closing quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Ready silver	171	6	3
Forward silver	168	6	0
Ready gold	113	10	0
Sovereigns	76	4	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Magsar Dely.	220 to 222
Maha Dely.	218 to 220

TIN AND COPPER

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Tin Aso Dely.	60	8	0
Copper Ingots Aso	89	10	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Sept 23.

Big Chrystal	114	0	0
Medium	107	0	0
Small	104	0	0
October Dely.	37	2	0
January Dely.	31	11	0
March	31	3	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Sept 23.

45 X 11 Ready	Pics 110-3/4
Bags D. W. July/Sept.	112
Oct./Dec.	114
Ready D. W	
Ready	121 0 0
July/Sept.	119 8 0
Oct/Dec.	118 0 0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Cotton Bales	2622
Linseed	227
Groundnuts	3561
Gram	3996
Castorseeds	1283
Mahuda	163
Cotton Seed	1661
Sugar	9623
Tilseed	1159
Rice	115

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

150 D. Sept.	3	11	6
150 D. Oct.	3	11	3
150 D. Ready	3	11	0
120 D. Ready	3	12	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK

September	26	5	0
October	26	5	0
Ready	26	5	6

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 23

The local Produce market was steady to-day with moderate buying by leading operators. Removal of fears of any control on oilseeds induced increased buying and Castorseeds are hardening. The market displays good undertone and reported scarcity of rain in several districts is expected to have favourable effect on the market.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 122-4 and steadily advanced at Rs. 123-8 under general buying. At the rise there was small profit-taking and the market steadied at Rs. 123-4.

Groundnuts and Linseed markets were quietly steady with restricted business. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	34	4	0
Coromandal	33	0	0
Bold ready	33	4	0
Bold December-January	29	7	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	31	0	0
May delivery	123	0	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	26	11	0
Sept.-Oct. delivery	26	14	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	3	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Ready receipts	18	10	0
October	18	5	0
November	17	5	0
December	17	2	0
Linseed oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17	8	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 17th September.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	2,88,53,20,000
Sundries	1,14,71,000
Rupees	3,01,55,41,000

ASSETS	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	1,53,70,78,000
Other Authorised Investments	10,54,80,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	16,26,33,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	52,37,07,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,53,89,000
Dead Stock	1,55,18,000
Sundries	1,23,23,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	56,13,14,000
Balances with other Banks	6,20,99,000
Rupees	3,01,55,41,000

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Sept. 22

Austrial wheat bulk 109/-.

Trade Covering Operations In N. Y. Cotton Market

WALL STREET MARKET VERY STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

COTTON: The early steadiness reflected price-fixing in nearby deliveries and commission house support for far distant months. Follow up failed to develop and a sagging tendency ensued under modest profittaking which found trade demand indifferent. The uneasiness over foreign affairs and stress on yesterday's favourable weekly weather report provided contributory factors though selling never tended to become oppressive possibly due to loan support influences. Prices held steady for a time during late dealings aided by trade covering operations. Prices then suddenly declined under the appearance of a few hedge orders and reports of further weakness in the cotton goods markets. The session closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at [illegible].000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 22

October	31.38—
December	30.94—03
December highest	31.02+05
December lowest	30.91—06
March	30.74—09
May	30.51—07
July	29.81—
Middling spot	32.13—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

October	31.32+04
December	30.92—03
March	30.73—05
May	30.52—04
Middling spot	31.20—

WALL STREET MARKET

The small initial gains were not maintained in all sections. In modest activity, price changes at midday were fractionally mixed with gains slightly predominating. Buyers of rails and equipments were encouraged somewhat by reports that orders for new freight cars totalled 117,815 and locomotives 1,626 on September 1st against 113,680 and 851 respectively in the corresponding period in 1947. The averages were Industrials 178.51 and Rails 59.19.

Prices edged quietly higher more from lack of pressure than any material enlargement of interest. Irregularly higher tendencies covering one dollar or so prevailed. Oils drew scattered new demand on belief that the declining trend of this group which has been progressing for many weeks has placed numerous better trade issues in an underpriced position based on the earnings outlook. Rubbers ignored work stoppage in the good-year tyre and rubber company plant number one at Akron which has seriously curtailed tyre production. The close was very steady at or around the day's best levels.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Grains were featured by snarp gains in September maize reflecting renewed shortcovering and eveningup operations prior to its expiration at close today. The news that export maize allocations for November/December & December shipment may be announced next week attracted some buying of this grain while wheat was aided by a report that the production and marketing administration re-entered the market for export flour supplies overnight. Towards the close September maize declined more than 10 cents a bushel from the days best level as the cessation of shortcovering brought increased offerings which disclosed lack of buying orders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

American Telephone & Telegraph	151-5/8
Amerex Holding Co	24-3/4
Anaconda copper Mining	35-1/8
Chase National Bank	35-1/4
Sinclair Oil	24-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	46-1/4
General Electric Co. ex div.	39-3/8
General Motors	60-1/2
Ingersol rand	67
International Nickel	30-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co	16-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-3/8
Texas Corporation	56-7/8
Union Carbide Newstock	40-1/8
U.S. Smelting refining mining Co. bid	45-1/4
U.S. Steel corporation common	79-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

U.S. price of foreign silver cents 75-1/4

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1 3-1-6.
Bharucha Dfd. 5-4.
B. Dyeing 1030 36-4 31-4 42-8 35 37-8.
C India 280 79 81 80 81-8 81 82.
E. Textiles 508-12.
Elphinstone 73-12 74.
Elphinstone Pref. 111-14.
Finlay 284
Gokak 289 88 90-8 90 91.
I. U. Defd. 2-1-3 2-1-9.
I. U. Ord. 12-9 13-15 12-13.
Indore 510 8-12.
Kohinoor 296 96-8 94-8 300 297 98 97 97-8
Laxmi 695.
Model 192-8.
New Great 157.
Podar 168-12 70.
Sassoon Cotton. 12-8.
Simplex 186 93.
Swadesh 296-8 97-8 96 75 299-8 300 299 300.
Tata Mills 68-8 68-12.
Vishnu 281-4.
New City 198-12

BANKS

Baroda 156-4
Central 87-8 88-4 88
Imperial Old 1985
Imperial New 485
India 206
Reserve 113
Union 6-13
U Co. 63-8 63-12

ELEC. COS

Ahmedabad Elec 117-8
Andhra 1472-8 75
Andhra Pref. 1292-8
Suburban 146-14 46-4
Hydro 162-8
Hydro Pref. 130 30-10

INSURANCE COS.

New India 63-4

STEAM COS.

Scindia 25-2 25-1 25-6 25-4 25-5 25-4 25-5

STEEL COS.

B. Steel 21-6 21-8 21-7 21-9 21-8 21-9
I. Iron 26 26-1 25-15 26-2 26
Tata Defd. 1540 47-8 35 41-4 37-4 52-8 37-8 42-8
Tata Ord. 293 94 92-8 95 93
II Pref. 137-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 350 57-8 45
A. C. C. 163 65 63-12 65-4 65
A. C. C. New 102 4 3 4-8
Belapur 278 75 78
B. B. Old 392-8 91-4 92-8 91-14
B. B. Petrol 2-0-6 2
Dharamsi 34-8
I. I. Trust 99
Port Canning 74
P. Construction 199 97-8 98-8
Shivrajpur 35-8 36
Tata Chemical 14-9 14-10
Tata Pref. 135
Tata Oil 57-4 58-8 58 59 58-8 60
Walchandnagar 215
Walchandnagar Pref. 160
Wimco 304-6 6-4

SPECIAL

Central New 88-8
India Coupon 36 37
Barsi Press 245
Ahmednagar Press 230
Poona Elec. 156-4

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Shipping News

IMPORTS

S. S. ITRIA

From London: 472 cases unexposed cine film photos, 31 bales photo paper, 26 cases photo material, 30 cases corn flour, 57 cases narmless chemicals, 316 cases cured herrings, 87 drums lacquers, 200 barrels tartaric acid, 275 cases bottles of beer, 201 cases plumbago crucibles and parts, 180 drums solid caustic soda, 72 cases flavouring essence, 111 bags soda ash, 78 drums caustic soda flakes, 30 bales blotting paper, 75 bags sodium bicarbonate, 950 bags raw cotton, 411 cases Wincarnis, 118 bags emery and emery powder, 25 cases printing ink, 740 ctns. writing ink, 411 ctns hand brests and drills, 891 cases washing blue, 100 cases chocolate, 116 cases boot polish, 600 drums cement, 65 drums shellac-based lacquers, 130 cases Vermouth and wines, 90 cases whiskey, 25 bundles cases of cibrona, 107 cases synthetic formal, 66 cases flavouring essence, 509 drums lubricating oil, 97 cases cigarettes, 75 cases speed cars, 50 cases flow-ploughs, 43 cases synthetic resins, 193 bales ledger paper, 661 bags fuller's earth, 160 cases dexterine, 290 drums paint, 45 ctns electric lamps, 940 bags moulding powder, 158 cases penicillin sodium, 227 cases pharmaceuticals, 45 cases oil engines, 360 bags bicarbonate of soda.

From Middleborough: 40 bags cotton silicate, 38 bales staple wool, 414 coil thin gobbles, 417 coils wire, 71 bundles mild steel pieces, 238 coils steel rod gobbles, 113 coils steel wire, 253 bags ammonia bicarbonate, 150 bags sodium bicarbonate, 520 packages mild steel pieces.

From Antwerp: 89 cases machinery, 40 cases spokes, 178 drums caustic soda, 20,780 bags sulphate of amonia.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

S. S. LOIUS MCHENRY HOWE

To New York: 50 bags gum karaya —Dadsel Ltd. 100 bales jute rags— C. Damodar & Co. 67 bags gum karaya—S. M. Rajgor & Co. 100 bales hessian rugs—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To Karachi: 189 cases earthenware —K. Gigabhoy & Sons. 10 cases art silk piecegoods—A. S. A. M. Vakil. 10 bags sugar—R. Chaturbhuj. 31 bags jagree powder—V. Narayandas.

S .S. FINNAMORE HILL

To Karachi: 25 drums silicate of soda—H. Mohanlal & Co. 150 cases hair oil—I. G. Kasambhai & Co. 99 bundles aluminium ware—L. Amichand. 8 barrels salted sheep guts—Ad. Meyer. 9 cases sealing wax—South India Shellac Mfg. Co., Ltd.

S. S. KAMPALA

To Beira: 9 bundles coir mats—Indian Art Museum.

To Seychelles: 10 bales foreign newsprint—H. Mackenzie.

S. S. ANDAMAN

To Rotterdam: 100 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson. 7 cases cotton hosiery—R. Valabhji.

S. S. FATIMA

To Karachi: 100 bags jagree powder 54 bags sugar candy—M. H. A. Kassam.

S. S. CASTALIA

To Liverpool: 459 bales cotton waste —Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

S. S. DWARAKA

To Bahrein: 30 cases gum alibanam, 15 bags turmeric powder—M. G. & M.

To Kuwait: 150 cases cotton waste —E. Alkazi.

To Karachi: 58 cases gramophone records—The Gramophone Co., Ltd. 5 baskets betel leaves—M. A. Kassam. 15 baskets betel leaves—A. Moosa. 10 baskets betel leaves—Ellias & Co. 5 baskets betel leaves—A. Valli & Co. 10 baskets betel leaves—H. A. Bushan. 5 baskets betel leaves—Bachoo Baboo. 5 baskets betel leaves—Akbar & Co. 40 baskets betel leaves—Roshanali Bros. 35 baskets betel leaves—S. A. Rehman.

To Karachi (By Air): 16 bales art silk laces—A. Hussainbhoy & Co. 25 bales art silk piecegoods—H. K. Noormahomed.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

DEPARTURES

S. S. "NIZAM" with general cargo for Calcutta on 22-9-48.

S. S. "TRAVANCORE" with cargo for Calcutta on 22-9-48.

ARRIVALS

S. S. "KALAVATI" with 726 deck passengers from Karachi on 22-9-48.

S. S. "GENERAL CHERNIAKOVSKY" with 7,058 tons of wheat from Novorossokof on 23-9-48.

S. S. "NURJAN" with 170 tons of general cargo on 23-9-48.

S. S. "HENRY DUNDAS" with 8,370 tons of furnace oil from Abadan on 23-9-48.

S. S. CHIOGGIA" from Trieste with 1,880 tons of general cargo on 22-9-48.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 23

B. O. Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B. O. Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 months
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 1/16 10th-12th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/5 1/16 to 4th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/5 3/32 5th and 6th month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/5 1/8 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/5 1/8 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/5 5/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/5 3/16 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/5 5/32 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/5 3/16 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/5 7/32 7th and 9th month
New York Montreal B O Rate T T Rs. 332-1/4
Banks Selling I I D D Rs 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329 Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/O
Paris Bank Selling T T Fcs 6400
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D I F) 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldr 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4

CROSS RATES:—New York/London dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Afghani Rs 52.57/53.43; London Alexandria Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70; London Bangkok Tel 40; London Belgium Fcs. 176 1-2-3/4; London Denmark Kr. 19-32-36; London Hongkong 1-3 1/16; London Iran RS 128/130; London Java Fl 10.68-70; London Lisbon Es 99.80-100-20; London Manila Pes 8.09-8.14; London Montreal dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03-1/4; London New York dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London Oslo Kr 19.98-20.02; London Paris Fcs 863.40-864.60; London Prague K 201-202; London Singapore 2/4 1/32+2/4 1/8 London Stockholm Kr 14.47-50; London Switzerland Fcs 17.34—36 London Syria 880/5

DISCOUNT RATES:—London Discts 3 Mos 9/16 p c London Discts 6 Mos 5/8 p c. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c

Money: Call 1/2 p c 3 Mos 3/4 pc 6 Mos 1 p c 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c

Tone:—Easy.

Inventor Of Dollar Watches Dies

SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 22: Charles Henry Ingersoll, 82, who with his brother introduced the dollar watch to America, is dead as the result of automobile injuries received several days ago. Ingersoll and his brother, Robert, were born on a Michigan farm. Both brothers left the farm early in life after only elementary education. Later they began the manufacture of rubber stamps, patent pencils, a dollar sewing machine, and a patent key ring.

Inspiration for the manufacture of the dollar watch was received in 1892 from the repair of a battered alarm clock. Ingersoll watches were about the size of a small turnip, and were noted for their low price and accuracy. More than 70 million timepieces were turned out by the

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES IN U. N. ASSEMBLY

Marshall Accuses Small Minority Of Persistent Obstruction

POLAND HOLDS WESTERN POWERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BERLIN TROUBLE

PARIS, Sept 23 (Reuter): Mr George C Marshall, United States Secretary of State, accused "a small minority of persistent obstruction and promise on principles" when the General debate of the third United Nations General Assembly opened here to-day.

Polish Foreign Minister M. Zygmunt Modzelewski counter-charged the Western Powers with being anxious not only to dismember Berlin, but to dismember Germany as a whole and to dismember the cause of peace"

The other two speakers at the morning session—Gen Carlos P Romulo (Philippines) and Faris-El-Khouri (Syria)—both appealed to the Great Powers in the name of the smaller nations to overcome their mutual mistrust in the interests of the stable peace so earnestly desired by the vast majority of the world's peoples.

Mr. Marshall declared that the United States did not wish to increase the existing tension in international affairs, but would not compromise on essential principles.

Despite the co-operative action of most nations to rebuild peace and wellbeing, the leaders of the other nations are creating a deep rift between their countries and the rest of the world community.

"We must not allow that rift to widen any further, and we must redouble our efforts to find a common ground."

He spoke of "the disturbing lack of co-operation" which the United Nations has received in its efforts to resolve such questions as Korea and Greece and to bring about the international control of Atomic Energy.

"This persistent refusal of a small minority to contribute to the accomplishment of our agreed purposes is a matter of profound concern".

MARSHALL'S 7-POINT CHARGE

Outlining the attitude of the United States towards some of the outstanding problems before the United Nations, Mr. Marshall made these points

(1) Early demobilisation of armed forces in Palestine, repatriation of refugees, economic aid to Jews and Arabs, and the admission of the Transjordan and Israel to membership in the United Nations.

(2) A unified and independent Korea accepted as a member of the United Nations, with a Government chosen by free elections.

(3) Greece must be made secure "from aggressive and unlawful interference from without".

(4) A negotiated settlement "without further bloodshed" in Indonesia. Sovereign independence for the people of Indonesia and continued co-operation between them and the Netherlands.

(5) Continued mediation and negotiation between India and Pakistan with regard to Kashmir in order to achieve a "peaceful settlement of an issue which has been charged with grave dangers".

(6) Early establishment of an international system of Atomic Energy control, providing for the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments.

(7) A progressive reduction in armaments as rapidly as the restoration of political confidence permits, under adequate guarantees against violation

Mr. Marshall said that if constructive steps could be taken towards solving some of those problems "hope would arise among men and new confidence among the nations of the world."

The United States also supported the admission to the United Nations of all qualified states which so far have been "blocked for reasons not consistent with the charter"

U.N. GUARD AND LITTLE ASSEMBLY.

Other points made by Mr. Marshall were:

(A) The United States supports the formation of a small United Nations Guard, distinct from the United Nations Army envisaged by the Charter (B) The "Little Assembly" which has been attacked and boycotted by Soviet Russia since it started, should be continued for another year.

POLAND'S COUNTER-CHARGE

Mr. Modzelewski, speaking after Mr Marshall, denounced the Berlin Airlift, the London Conference on Germany, and "American intervention and the presence of British troops in Greece."

"The question of the peace of Germany is not within the province of the United Nations", he declared.

"The German problem will be settled only by an understanding between the Foreign Ministers representing the Four Powers".

He said that warnings which had been given of the dangers likely to follow the creation of Bizonia had not been heeded.

The report of the Secretary-General makes it clear that the suspension of the activities of the Council of Foreign Ministers is at the root of the German problem" he declared.

On what he called the "illusory Berlin air lift" Mr Modzelewski said: "It is nothing but the sequel to the unilateral policy arising out of the London Conference.

"It has become quite clear to-day to everyone that this plan for the reconstruction of Western Germany is a plan to make Western Germany a vassal which will be the immediate tool in the hands of warmongers, who are trying to implement their plan for the conquest of the world"

On Palestine, Mr. Modzelewski said that if the United Nations instead of paralysing the partition decision had implemented it, this would have strengthened its authority.

A final settlement of the Palestine problem "should be crowned by the admission of the State of Israel into the United Nations", he declared.

EGYPT'S COMPLAINT.

At the afternoon session, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Mohamed Kashaba Pasha complained that peace in the Middle East and throughout the world was menaced by "the injection into Palestine of a heterogenous population from all parts of the world," causing the native Arab population to be chased away.

ITALIAN MEMBERSHIP.

He spoke after Dr Andreselov Blanco, Venezuelan Foreign Minister, had said that his country favoured the admission to the United Nations of new members, such as Italy.

As no other speakers came forward, Dr. Evatt then adjourned the Assembly until to-morrow morning.

Steering Committee Puts Bernadotte Plan On Agenda

PARIS, September 23. (Reuter): The Steering Committee of the United Nations General Assembly tonight unanimously recommended that Count Bernadotte's Palestine report and the questions of a United Nations Guard and compensation for casualties amongst United Nations personnel should be placed on the Assembly agenda.

The Steering Committee today completed its work by adopting 70 items for the Assembly agenda.

The British delegation withdrew its proposal for the creation of an 'ad hoc' Committee to consider the Palestine question, but recommended that the question—which has been allotted to the Political Committee—should be given priority among the other items on that Committee's agenda.

JAIPUR CONGRESS AND VOLUNTEER CAMP

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, (By Mail):

Declaring open the Congress Session Volunteer Central Training Camp Pt Devi Shanker Tiwari, Education Minister, Jaipur, dwelt on duties and obligations of a Volunteer Organisation. On them, he said, depended to a large extent the success of the forthcoming Jaipur session of the Indian National Congress which happened to be the first session after the emancipation of India. Earlier the flag hoisting ceremony was performed.

In all 72 volunteers including 31 lady volunteers from all over Rajputana had joined the Camp.

Bachraj And Company's Donation

BOMBAY, September 23. (U.P.I.): A sum of Rs 1,25,000 has been donated by the Board of Directors of Messrs Bachraj & Company, Limited, to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, it is announced here today.

ARAB PLANE SHOT DOWN

AMMAN, Sept. 23 (UPI): A Jewish fighter intercepted an Arab transport on the Palestine-Syrian border, followed it for 13 kilometers into Transjordan and shot it down in flames, Arab sources reported today.

Two British newspapermen and an Arab from Jaffa were killed when they disobeyed the pilot and jumped. One was David Woodford, veteran Middle East correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH. The second was identified only as Michaels.

The Plane, en route to Amman from Beirut, crashed in flames among rocks.

Three other passengers—two Englishmen and one Arab—escaped with minor injuries.

RUSSIAN YAK DID IT

The Jewish fighter, described here as being of the Russian Yak type, reportedly communicated with the passenger plane by radio before opening fire. The attack occurred at 11-30 a.m.

ISRAELI CLAIMS ON TERRITORY

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (UPI): Commenting on the Cont Bernadotte's plan, an Israeli spokesman announced today that the Government "considers itself entitled to claim Jerusalem as part of Israel."

He also said that Haifa "must remain an integrl part of Israel." and declared that it was Israel's intention to oppose any proposal for Israel to give up a large area of Negev which, he claimed, comprised two-third of the Israeli territory.

Briton Denies Charges

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23 (Reuter). William Hawkins, Briton charged with anti-Jewish espionage, denied on oath today that he or Frederick Sylvester, his co-defendent, had even broadcast Israeli Army information to the Arabs.

The trial, before a Jerusalem district court, is expected to end tomorrow.

Soviet Wives Ask For Divorce

MOSCOW, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Four more Soviet wives of Britons and four Soviet wives of Americans have asked for divorces.

They have sent letters to the Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" in which they said: "We protest against the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign in the Anglo-American press about the Soviet wives question.

Altogether 35 or 40 marriages between British subjects and Russian girls took place during the war, of the brides about a score were allowed to join their husbands after an appeal to Marshal Stalin by Mr. Attlee at Potsdam.

By March five of the original 15 wives still held in Russia had obtained divorces.

74 Released In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 23 (UPI) The Commissioner of Police, Madras has ordered the release of 74 Muslims who were arrested under Section 151 Cr. P. C. as a precautionary measure in connection with the developments in Hyderabad State.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS' CONVENTION

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (UPI).

The 5th annual Convention of the Deccan Sugar Technologists' Association will be held at Malinagar on September 25 and 26, under the presidentship of Seth Lalchand Hirachand. Dr M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for health and Public Works, Bombay, will inaugurate the Convention.

BRITAIN SEEKS U. S. AID FOR REARMAMENT?

Cripps Expected To Appeal For Revival Of Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, (UPI): The possibility of reviving the Lease and Lend for financing British and Western European rearmament is likely to be one of the subjects which Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of Exchequer, will discuss with the members of the U.S. administration, during his forthcoming visit to Washington, according to well-informed circles here.

It is believed that during his discussions, Sir Stafford may point out Britain's difficulties in covering the present deficit in the balance of payment in spite of the Marshall Aid, which will be still wider in view of her rearmament programme. He may, therefore, press for further American aid, perhaps in the shape of Lease and Lend Finance, for rearmament programme without a further strain on Dollar resources.

While these difficulties appear to be recognised in official circles here, it is considered doubtful whether any further U.S. commitment for additional financial assistance beyond the Marshall Aid would be forthcoming now on the eve of the elections. In any case, no decision is expected until the elections are over and the Congress meets again in January. Meanwhile, discussions are expected to explore the possibilities and prepare the ground, should the new administration and the Congress ultimately agree on revival of the Lease and Lend for further aid to Britain and Western European countries for their rearmament.

Bus Accident Near Amarun

BURDWAN, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): Twenty-one persons were injured in a motor bus accident near Amarun station on the Burdwan-Katwa road. They were brought to Burdwan hospital this morning.

It is stated that the bus with passengers, which was proceeding towards Burdwan from Guskara, dashed against a tree. The injured persons excepting four, were discharged after first aid.

RECENT FLOODS IN BIHAR

Million People Affected

PATNA, Sept. 22. (A.P.I.): About a million people have been affected by the recent floods in the Province of Bihar, according to details available here.

The Sadar sub-division of Saran District is the worst affected area in the Province. Other areas seriously affected by floods are six thanas of Shahabad District, Dinapore and Maner in Patna District, Jehanabad and Garwal in Gaya District, Begusarai and Kharia in Monghyr District and all silt deposit lands between Buxar and Bhagalpur.

The immediate problems facing the Government are those of fighting epidemic diseases and procuring seeds for the next sowing season and providing building materials.

AGA KHAN'S HEALTH

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuter): The Aga Khan's Secretary said tonight that no enquiries as to his health could be entertained for the present as "the prince is in need of peace."

The Aga Khan, who was taken ill during his recent visit to equatorial Africa, was still awaiting the diagnosis of a specialist.

CLASHES IN ARAKAN

Burmese Insurgents Active

RANGOON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The Burmese Government's battle against insurgents, including Red Flag and White Flag Communists, breakaway members of the People's Volunteer Organisation, and plain dacoits, has changed its pattern since the recapture of Prome.

The Government now control two trunk railways from Rangoon northwards to the temple city of Mandalay and north-westwards to Prome.

But traffic is occasionally halted when insurgents blow up bridges and the railway tracks.

The Government have established repair gangs at strategic points along the line.

CLASHES IN ARAKAN.

Past week's communiques have reported for the first time sizeable clashes in the Arakan Division of Western Burma.

In one clash in Arakan, Government troops are reported to have killed more than 100 insurgents.

Communiques have also reported the loss and recapture by Government troops of a number of townlets in the fertile rice-growing Irrawaddy Delta area.

Burma Navy patrol boats have struck hard at insurgents in the Delta area.

The situation, however, was regarded as sufficiently serious for Burmese President Sao Shwe Thaik to announce a state of emergency throughout Burma.

'Burman' Attack On British Press

RANGOON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The English language Burmese-owned paper the "Burman" to-day accused sections of the British Press for "lack of sympathy" for Burma through "inordinate fear of Communism".

"It is this fear of Communism which has made British journalists and statesmen forget their traditional spirit of sportsmanship and to make unkind and unsympathetic remarks about the newly born Union of Burma", the paper wrote.

"The Government of Burma and the bulk of her population have nothing but goodwill for Britain".

U-Tin Tut's Wife In Rangoon

RANGOON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Daw Than Tin, widow of Burma's assassinated ex-Foreign Minister, U Tin Tut, arrived here to-day from London accompared by her younger daughter.

U Tin Tut is to be given a military funeral on Sunday but final details will not be disclosed until the Burmese cabinet have consulted Daw Than Tin.

U Tin Tut's body is lying at his home in the suburbs of Rangoon guarded by his newly organised Union Auxiliary Forces.

Rising Cost Of Living In France

Govt. No Nearer Solution

PARIS, Sept. 23, (Reuter): Premier Henri Queuille called for an adjournment of a midnight session of the French Cabinet early today, with the Government no nearer to a formula for cutting the rising cost of living without jeopardising plans for higher taxes to balance the budget.

The urgent need for a formula was underlined by the determination of the three major Labour federations, the Communist-led C.G.T., the Force Ouvriere and the Catholic Union Group—to call the workers out on a 2-hour strike later today in protest against the disparity between costs and wages.

The Cabinet was due to meet again at noon.

Allahabad University To Honour Sardar

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23, (U.P.I.): It is learnt that on the occasion of the forthcoming convocation of the Allahabad University which will be addressed by Sardar Patel, honorary doctorates in law and literature will be conferred on Sardar Patel and Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, U.P. Government.

Tansa 'Very Little Short Of Overflow Level'

HOPE OF 25 P. C. CUT IN WATER SUPPLY BEING PARTLY RESTORED

Move To Refer Municipal Hospital Workers' Dispute To Arbitration

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An optimistic note regarding the water supply position of the city was sounded by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. B. K. Patel at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation this evening, Mayor Mr. M. U Mascarenahas presided.

Mr. Patel said that the last two days' heavy downpour in the catchment area of the Tansa Lake had improved the position remarkably. The present level in the lake was 415.6 feet which was very little short of the overflow-level of 420 feet. The signs were, therefore, hopeful, and if the present improvement continued, the proposed cut of 25 per cent may be partly restored.

HOSPITAL WORKERS' THREAT

The Commissioner further referred to the grave situation arising out of the notice of strike served by the Municipal Hospital Employees' Union on the Corporation, which expires on September 25. The hospitals concerned were K. E. M. Hospital with 615 patients, Nair Hospital with 210, Dhanravi Hospital with 100, Arthur Road Hospital with 450 and R.B.T.P. Group of Hospitals with 250 patients. If the strike materialised, the Commissioner feared, the Corporation may have to close the hospitals, as there will be no servants to attend on the patients and to serve them with food.

Explaining the present position, the Commissioner recalled that the strike notice was first served by the Union on the Corporation in November last. The Corporation promptly moved in the matter and approached the Government with a request to appoint a Committee to standardise the conditions of service in all the municipal hospitals of the city. The Government accordingly appointed a Committee of three members. After four months the Committee submitted its report in which among other things they had recommended house-rent allowance to all the municipal hospital employees. The Government could not agree with all the recommendations of the Committee, and in the recent orders issued by them they had made it clear that the house-rent allowance should not be given to all the hospital employees.

The Corporation, said the Commissioner, was ready to implement Government orders. This was, however, not acceptable to the Union which had threatened the Corporation with another strike notice.

MOVE FOR ADJUDICATION

With a view to avoid the deadlock arising out of this unhappy position, said the Commissioner, he had noved the Government to refer the dispute to adjudication. It was now upto the Union to accept adjudication and withdraw the strike notice. He hoped that wiser counsels will prevail and that the patients in the municipal hospitals will be spared unnecessary hardships

TANSA STORAGE CAPACITY TO BE INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (API): The central waterways irrigation and navigation commissions annual report for the year 1947 details a number of important investigations for training rivers at important bridges and weirs carried out at the central waterways, irrigation and navigation research station, Poona.

The report also refers to a number of cases on which the advice of the research station was sought.

Among the number of new important problems referred to the station two have been taken up, namely, the problem of training Hooghly estuary and the problem of improving Cochin harbour.

To provide partial relief against the acute water shortages facing Bombay city, it was decided to increase the storage capacity of the Tansa lake by installing four ft. high automatic gates. Experiments were carried out on a 1/2 size model of the gate.

Another problem tackled by the research station related to re-distribution of the sand load between the Mahanadi and Katjuri systems at Cuttack.

CITY WATER SUPPLY TO BE AUGMENTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

If the present water level in Tansa Lake does not improve, the Bombay Municipality would certainly have to make use of pumps to bring water to the city in the months of April and May next year, stated Mr. M. V. Modak, Special Engineer to the Bombay Municipality in the course of an address on the Tansa-Vaitarna Scheme at the Indian Institute of Architects on Thursday evening.

Mr. Modak said that Enterprise engines had been installed to operate the pumps which had been placed on pontoons in the lake.

During the months of April and May the whole of the water supply to the city may depend on pumping. These pumps may also be brought into operation in the event of a draught occurring during the next two or three years. After this period Tansa-Vaitarna Scheme can cope with the city's requirements.

GOA BAN ON BOMBAY PAPERS

National Congress Secretary's Call For Counter-Action Against Pro-Portuguese Journals

BOMBAY, Sept. 23. (U.P.I.): The Portugese Government have banned the entry into Goa of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Free Press Journal", "Bharat Jyoti", "National Standard", "Sunday Standard", "Blitz", "Nava Shakti", "Lokmanya" and practically all Marathi papers.

Mr. George Vaz, Secretary of the National Congress of Goa in Bombay, drawing attention to the above action of the Portuguese Government, calls upon the Government of Bombay and other Provincial and State Governments to take counter-action against the former, in the course of a statement to the press to-day.

Newspapers printed in Goa as well as the Konkani papers, "Ave Maria" and "Anglo-Lusitano" printed and published in Bombay, he says, are carrying on pro-Portuguese and pro-Pakistan propaganda, and at the same time a campaign of vilification against Goa's national leaders as well as against the Indian Dominion Government. It will be in the fitness of things to ban such newspapers in Bombay and other provinces, he adds.

MUTT AND JEFF—According To Law, All Bad Dogs Are Entitled To A Third Bite — By BUD FISHER

OW, MY FEET! I BOUGHT SHOES A SIZE TOO SMALL FOR ME!
WHAT CHA DO THAT FOR?
BECAUSE I BELIEVE IN THE OPPOSITES!
OPPOSITES? WHAT'S THAT?
WELL, IF WE DIDN'T HAVE NIGHT WE WOULD NEVER APPRECIATE THE DAY!
AND WE WOULDN'T KNOW WHAT HAPPINESS WAS IF WE DIDN'T HAVE PAIN!
AH-HHH WHAT A RELIEF!
THERE! AFTER THAT YOU OUGHT TO BE REAL HAPPY!
Fisher

FIRST STEP TOWARDS REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

CAPETOWN, Sept. 23, (Reuter): The South African Parliament has passed the second reading of a new Asiatic Law Amendment Bill, described by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. T. E. Donges, as the first step towards repatriation of Indians.

The voting was 63 to 54.

Earlier yesterday the House had rejected by 63 votes to 58 an amendment by General Smuts, leader of the Opposition that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration.

The Bill moved by Daniel Malan Prime Minister, would end representation of Indians in the Union Legislature and Natal Provincial Council by repealing the 1946 Act giving them that representation.

Malan, replying to the debate, said the Bill was part of the Government's policy of separation of races—for which the Government had been given a mandate.

Discussing the Opposition amendment, he said that as General Smuts and other Opposition members indicated they agreed in principle with repatriation of Indians there was no need to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

He accused the Indians of blackening South Africa's name abroad.

Donges said once Indians received the franchise it would be more difficult for the Government to carry out a scheme of repatriation—a delicate matter which could be a great success depending on the co-operation of the countries concerned.

The next move would be a conference with India and Pakistan, which might make it possible for the Union to retrace its steps to 1932 when Indians agreed to find a suitable country to which South African Indians could be repatriated.

General Smuts said the matter was being handled with undue haste and declared that the Indians in South Africa were "a permanent part of our population."

NO PASSPORTS TO AGITATORS

S. African Govt.'s Decision

PRETORIA (Johannesburg), Sept. 23 (U.P.I.): The "Die Vaderland", which reflects the views of the Havengas Afrikaner Party and is thus an authoritative Government organ, states that the Government has decided to be more strict in issue of passports to persons who have shown "inimical attitude towards the interests of South-Africa." Passports will, in future, be summarily refused to persons who go abroad "with the object of harming South-Africa's interests."

The Cabinet, according to the paper has discussed the question last week with a special reference to the confiscation of passports to Doctors Dadoo and Naicker. The Minister for Interior is stated to have explained his action and asked for the Cabinet endorsement.

The newspaper adds that Dr. Malan Prime Minister, has told the Cabinet that the days of "agitators who are South African citizens" being allowed to go abroad without let or hindrance, were past and that even though the previous Government has been lax in this respect, the present Government are determined to stop this practice. The Cabinet is further stated to have decided that no person whosoever will be granted passport if the Government has sufficient information to show that such a person is an "agitator."

The Minister for Justice, Mr. Stuart, it is also stated, has asked the police to keep a careful record of the activities of such persons.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs. Pandit Reserves Comments

PARIS, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, said to-day that South Africa's attempt to have the treatment of Indian nationals in Natal and Transvaal rejected from the agenda was purely a technical objection. It required no Indian comment.

She was not for the time being proposing to join in the general debate due to start to-day.

"When the time comes", she said, "I shall have plenty to say about the treatment of Indians in South Africa. I have been speaking on that subject for three years."

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